THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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Additions can be made to the clubs at all times during the year, at proportionate rates, the times, in every case, to expire with the club; otherwise, single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule breaks up the club system altogether. We can only afford papers at club rates by having them all expire together.

Remittances can be made at our risk when sent by express, charges prepaid, or by mail in registered letters, or postoffice money orders or drafts. Money letters are so frequently lost, and so much complaint caused by their loss, that we are compelled to adopt the modes of transmission designated to protect ourselves as well as patrons.

Specimen copies of the AVALANCHE sent free of charge.

All letters, telegraphic dispatches, and packages, should be properly sealed and addressed

AVALANCHE,

Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee

Dublin has a "Round Table" club.

Weston, the walkist, is the great fizzleist.

Muscatine is enlarging her steamboat landing.

Astor Library, New York, contains 137,000 volumes.

Lopez desires to annex Paraguay to the United States.

There are said to be over 16,000 Free Masons in Georgia.

Black silk suits are more strictly fashionable than ever.

A German chemist has discovered prussic acid in tobacco smoke.

Fashion authorities agree that the panier is now virtually abolished.

New York has a machine that hatches out one chicken an hour.

Chicago has a child who commenced talking at the age of three months.

Isabella's boy, the Prince of Austria, is learning the watchmaker's trade.

Miss Redelia Bates has been appointed Notary Public in St. Louis.

A monument is to be erected at Trieste to the memory of Maximillian.

Billiard and bar-rooms pay $300 per month license each in Salt Lake City.

Secretary Fish will occupy the house of ex-Senator Morgan at Washington.

A suit of clothes can be bought in Salt Lake City for six bushels of oats.

The Richmond *Whig* says General Stoneman was relieved at his own request.

The memorandum book of Frederick the Great has recently been sold for $240.

Queen Victoria will shortly publish two volumes on the Highlands of Scotland.

Professor Maury puts Minnesota down as "the best watered State in the Union."

Judging from present appearances, straw color will be very much worn this season.

The spring style of bonnets is described as "reduced in size and increased in price."

Lamartine's man of business says the poet spent 200,000 francs in charity in twenty years.

The home of the late Mrs. Sigourney, the poetess, at Hartford, has been sold for a railroad station.

A telegram from Newfoundland announces the death of Dr. Mullocke, Roman Catholic bishop.

Capt. Dilger, the new Adjutant-General of Illinois, was known in the army as "Capt. Leather Breeches."

Spurgeon's congregation last year contributed nearly one hundred thousand dollars to various charities.

Unrequited love caused a young fellow to attempt to commit suicide in Lanoville, Ind., a few days ago.

Over twenty-three thousand dollars have been subscribed toward building a new hotel in Council Bluff, Iowa.

The Sultan of Turkey has written to the Pope asking information on certain points of the Catholic religion.

The French customs show that $200,000 worth of velocipedes have been exported from France during the past year.

Mme. Isidore Clarke, the vocalist, is getting up a concert troupe to travel and sing in behalf of Cuban independence.

A baby advertised for adoption in London was wanted by 370 applicants, all of whom sent money as a pledge of good faith.

A woman over one hundred years old, is said to have recently been converted in a revival in Iowa. It is never too late to mend.

A Portland apothecary has a placard in his window, announcing "Twelve emetics for one dollar; not to be taken on the premises."

Montreal papers say that more emigrants are leaving Canada for the United States this season than at any time before in a dozen years.

A floating corpse, with a hole in its heart, found in North river, New York, the other day, proves to be the body of an Austrian Count.

Two twin sisters, aged fifteen, recently eloped together from Nashville with a pair of beardless youths, and were safely married in Cincinnati.

A process has been invented by which codfish are deodorized, and a chemist has lately discovered a method of extracting the bitter from quinine.

Mexican bandits have a regular tariff for their prisoners. The superintendent of a silver mine is worth $40,000; a rich banker $10,000 and others in proportion.

Dr. Hayes wants to go North again. Commenting upon this, a cotemporary says: "No Arctic explorer is really happy until he has failed to come back."

Bismarck has decided that his two sons shall not enter the diplomatic career. The reason of this decision, it is thought, is the conviction he has acquired that the youths are not peculiarly gifted.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor celebrated the coming of age of her son on Monday by furnishing Mr. Brace, of the Children's Aid Society, with the amount required to provide one hundred orphan boys with homes at the West.

The New Jersey Legislature has before it a bill providing for increasing stock corporations as follows: Camden and Amboy Railway, and Delaware and Raritan Canal, each $8,000,000; New Jersey Railway, $3,750,000.

JOHNSON.

The Great Popular Demonstration in Knoxville Last Saturday.

Full Text of the Speech Delivered by Ex-President Johnson to his Old Friends.

A Crushing Commentary on the Course of Radicalism During the Past Few Years.

Below will be found the text of ex-President Johnson's speech in Knoxville Saturday, the main points of which were given in our special Sunday morning:

After receiving the cordial welcome that I have, I confess that if I were disposed to make a speech concerning the great questions that agitate the public mind, I should feel almost incapacitated for speaking. I return my most sincere thanks for this cordial welcome. It is unusually gratifying to me to be welcomed in this manner, after what has recently transpired during my term as Executive of this great nation. How pleasing it is to meet here upon a common ground and to receive your cordial congratulations. The time has been when, as Whigs and Democrats, we had our bitter contests, but after the contest was over we laid our weapons aside and met again as friends. As your late honored Representative has said, we differed upon questions of politics and upon the construction of the Constitution, but there was one thing that Whigs and Democrats agreed in, and that was the necessity for a constitutional form of government; and the only difference was that the Democrats contended for a strict construction, and the Whigs wanted a little more latitude to operate the government in.

How does it stand now? There has another party sprung up. I care not how you call parties. The great distinction is the principle upon which they are conducted. If there ever was a time, now is the time for regarding the principles of parties. In those times, as I have said, we only differed in our construction of the Constitution. We defended the Constitution at all hazards, even when driven from the State for our devotion to the Constitution. I have filled every office in the gift of the people, from the highest to the lowest, my ambition is filled, and I have no more to ask for. I have endeavored to protect the Constitution, and the result is before you. I am now in your midst to spend the remainder of my days, where, as a boy, penniless and a stranger, I can truly say, I expected to live, and here I expect to die and be buried. All I ask in returning to your midst is a fair and impartial examination of my past history. If I have reflected honor upon you, it reflects honor upon your State. I intend to devote the remainder of my life as a private citizen to the vindication of my official life, and of my native State, from the foul obloquy that has been heaped upon us.

Though bent, I have not been broken by the storm which has nearly wrecked the ship of State.

NOT DEAD YET.

In receiving your welcome, I think that I may with some degree of confidence call your attention to some few questions. I feel the responsibility that is resting upon me. I may say that I received yesterday a large number of papers containing my obituary. It may be that I am as one come from the dead, and if so, I trust you will believe one come from the grave. (A voice, "Not so dead yet.") Once we had a Constitution, and now we ought to return to it. Recently we have seen that liberty has almost departed from the land through the neglect of the Constitution. The Government is divided into three departments, each with its appropriate duties. The Executive is the tribune of the people, not to make laws, but to stand with a negative power, and when Congress makes bad laws, to say, "I forbid." The Constitution also provides that when Congress passed a law by two-thirds majority it becomes valid, but it is not a part of the Constitution—a two-thirds majority of Congress have tried to wipe the Constitution out of existence. The Constitution prescribes the duties of each department of the Government, and when the Congress of the United States, excited by interest and a spirit of tyranny, transcended the Constitution, I vetoed their bills and sent them back to them. For this I have been denounced as a traitor, and accused of abandoning my party, and of being a traitor to it. If fidelity to the Constitution is treason to party, I say let the party go.

A USURPING CONGRESS.

Let us see how these departments operate. Each is confined to its sphere. Let us reason together. Where is the danger in the Government? I tell you here to-day, and as one speaking from the dead; *it is in the Legislative Department.* I mean in the Federal Government. Why? Can the Executive make a law? He has only a negative power. The judiciary can only expound law. But the Legislature can pass laws of the most arbitrary character, and under the pretense of law trample upon the liberties of the people. Those who are trying to undermine the Constitution, have given the impression that a two-thirds majority has the power of the Constitution. Then they can go on until a Congress—yes, a capricious Congress, yes, a despotic Congress, yes, a USURPING Congress—will take away the liberties of the people. But I feel that I stood as a breakwater at the head of the American Government and arrested its progress, for a time at least, until the people knew what was going on. And while others may boast of having established a government, I feel that I can without egotism claim the credit of having been efficient in its preservation.

The time has come to talk about the first principles of government. Take away the restraints which hold back Congress, and you have a despotic Government. Wipe out the other two departments of the Government and you leave Congress with its discretion, or perhaps I should say, its indiscretion, the measure of its power.

Jefferson describes such a body as this, as the exact embodiment of a despotism. And let me tell you here that a wise and good prince is infinitely better than a usurping, arbitrary, despotic Congress. [Voice—"That's so, Andy. Go it."]

Look at the course of Great Britain toward the colonies, and compare it with that of Congress. Look at the Declaration of Independence, and see how the acts of Congress are similar to the course of Great Britain. Then when the declaration was made, and the people saw their wrong, they were aroused to gain their freedom. Now, look at our condition. The great writ of *habeas corpus* suspended, and when a citizen of the United States appealed to the Supreme Court, an arbitrary Congress took from him the rights of appeal and deprived him of his liberty.

The young men I see here must look to these things for we grayheaded men are passing off of the scene, and they must soon take our places. We see Governors of States deposed by Lieutenants in the army. Let me tell a story: A party of gentlemen were recently riding through Richmond, the Capitol of the Old Dominion, and seeing a house they asked "who lived there?" The driver studied a while, and said: "Oh, that's the gentleman that has the State in charge." Think of it, a little military man had the Old Dominion in charge!

SYMPATHY FOR THE DOWN-TRODDEN.

Congress recently, during the latter part of my term, passed a resolution wanting the Government to interfere in the Cretan matter. Yet the Cretes were governed by a King. Still we are hunting up the downtrodden and oppressed. Such, indeed, was our history before. You remember how we sympathized with Kossuth, and with Ireland, now struggling for liberty. (Voice, three cheers for Fenians.) During my term as President, an effort was made to acquire St. Thomas, and we have long desired to gain Cuba. But now they have a rebellion there, and Congress, seeking out the oppressed and downtrodden everywhere, is in favor of acknowledging the rebels of Cuba as a belligerent power.

I'll make you see what I am driving at. Is there no oppression anywhere else? We seem to have taken out a roving commission in search of the oppressed, and when we find them, our bowels yearn for them. But here our own brethren, our own kindred, bone of our bone, are found with this same United States standing with mailed heel upon them. I want Cuba annexed, but I want it done in accordance with law. I suppose there are none here but want Cuba annexed and represented in Congress.

NOT A TRAITOR.

They say that I have been a traitor to my party. Where have I violated any pledges? (Voice, "Never.") Where was I nominated? Was it at a Radical Convention?—a Whig Convention? No. It was a Union Convention. It was a Constitutional Convention, and they invited all to come into that Convention. Now examine the platform of that Convention. I defy you to put your finger upon one paragraph of that platform that I have violated.

HIS RECORD REVIEWED.

I replied to the letter notifying me of my nomination, and I want the gentlemen who have been falsifying my record to recur to that letter. I accepted it as a war Democrat, and I urged my old Democratic friends to come up and join me. I refer to this simply to make the record right. I stand now as I stood then, battling for the Union and the Constitution of our fathers; but where do some of them stand now? I told them that the true place to fight the battle was in the Union and under the Constitution. So I told Jefferson Davis when he left the Senate. After the battle of Bull Run the country was dismayed, and five thousand troops marching into Washington could have taken the Capital, and to restore confidence, Mr. Crittenden introduced a resolution in one House and I in the other, declaring the war was waged for the Union and the Constitution, and that the States had no power to secede. That they were not out of the Union, and could not go out of the Union. Well, we fought the war. We conquered, and the defeated bowed to the decision of war and renewed their allegiance to the Government. Was not this all we wanted?

It has been said, and was true, that I had been maltreated, persecuted and insulted, and when I came into power the malicious said, now he will carry out his own doctrines; his passions will be his guide and he will seek revenge. I told them I am a man, that, when I am fighting, if I will fight to the last, but when I have conquered and my foe is prostrate, thank God I have too much magnanimity not to lift him up.

I was President when General Lee surrendered. I thought that restoration was needed, and when there were no States to be found I put them into condition. Governors were inaugurated and States reorganized. The work of reorganization was all complete except the admission of Representatives to Congress. The mails were restored, the blockade removed; but the 39th Congress met and said, no. These States shall not be represented. Hence all these laws that have been vetoed. The Freedman's Bureau law, the Civil Right's bill, the military government of the Southern States—all these I vetoed and I would do it again.

I have been accused of abusing the pardoning power. I have pardoned more men than any other executive but I am glad of it, and I only wish I had pardoned many more. Some of those who abuse me for pardoning, I dare say need more pardon than any. (Laughter.) At one stroke of my pen I set 65,000 free, cleared the jails and prisons from those confined for political offenses, and I did well, yet these things I was denounced as worse than a rebel.

But, after declaring that the States could not go out of the Union, this Congress turned around and said they were out. Let me ask this assembly if these States had been conquered from some foreign power, who would object to admitting them into the Union; yet they are your own neighbors.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

At last my course in opposition to the civil tenure bill brought me arraigned as a culprit before Congress. Mark the contrast. There was Jeff. Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, arrested and in jail, and this same party came forward and bailed him out and sent him to Europe, while I, who had fought in the Senate and everywhere for the Constitution, was brought before the bar of the Senate as a culprit. I called on my own State, as well as others, to assist me in this case, and I was acquitted, and now I bring my articles of impeachment against this usurping Congress, and I deliver them to my old counsel (Hon. Thos. A. R. Nelson), and if he prosecutes them as ably as he defended me, he will convict them.

The charge has been made that I was a traitor. Traitor to whom? I want to see the man that will say it to my face. It is easy for them to say it in their nooks and corners and in their little eight by ten's in the country, but I stand here to-day and defy the whole pack of them. They call me a traitor! I come home to spend the last years of my life in defending myself and my State.

MOSES.

They say, "Why, yes, our Moses." Let us see. If there is a colored man here to-day, I say to him not to let himself be carried away by his prejudices. The time is coming when you will know who are your friends. I told you four years ago—hear me, don't go away—that freedom meant liberty to work, and what you earned from your work to spend for your comfort. And this applies to all. Freedom is worthless unless you work. Freedom is not to build up a miserable lazzaroni to be supported by the Government. But a word upon the subject of Moses. I want the colored men to listen to me. Who set the colored men free? Was it done by President Lincoln in his proclamation? No, for you will find that Tennessee was excepted from that proclamation. Who was it, who, standing there upon the capitol steps at Nashville, in the midst of war and tumult and strife, declared freedom to the colored men of Tennessee? Look to the record and you will see that I declared their freedom then, and that after declaring the colored men free, I said if there was none other more capable than I, I would be their Moses and lead them from captivity. Have not they been lead from captivity? I proposed to be if no one else would. Where are these simon-pure Moses'? Has any one of them urged you to go out West and take 160 acres of land? Oh, no. There's a great many white men out there. But they will take you here and organize you into clubs and secret leagues, and make you believe that they are your best friends. But this man Johnson, oh he's a traitor, and you must beware of him. But where are these other Moses'? Have they smote the rocks and has the water gushed forth? Have they brought the manna from on high? Have they gone to Pisgah's top? I suppose they have presented you a blue book? (Laughter.) All they have given you is a blue book, and an oath to support them.

THE NEGRO'S NEW MASTER.

Let me tell you, colored men—and I have never deceived white men or black men—that these men who talk about your old masters have only delivered you up to new masters. You are slaves to the League. Let me say to you as I said to my old servant—as I told him when I came back. Sam, the only difference between us is, that I freed you four years ago, and I was only emancipated on the 4th of March. So you see I am addressing you as a *freedman.* [Laughter.]

It was not long since I was accused of favoring negro suffrage. You will see that I sent a telegram to the Governors of the several States in the South to go as far as some of the States North had gone. Now, what is the charge? That I am against it. Where is the proof of it? When I suggested that the State of Tennessee and others should go as far in one year as other States had gone in fifty years, it was a great advance.

THE WAR MEN NOW.

Now in one more allusion to Moses, I want to take up the account of these new born advocates. It is very easy for men to rise in the midst and talk about rebellion, courage, and Union, who, while the rebellion was going on were not within the smell of gunpowder, but were in their *closets* or some secret place, and became war men when the war was over.

I could tell some secrets concerning the state of affairs. Here it was dangerous for a man to be a Union man, there, where these men came from, they dare not be anything but loyal. I should like to take up my sacrifices and compare with these neophytes. I asked a little while ago what they had done for the colored man. Can any of you tell except to get you into the leagues and give you new masters. Don't you know that the leagues are conspiracies against the Government? If you are free, did you become any freer to go in the oath-bound leagues and become slaves to new masters? Now when in a free country you see these oath-bound leagues, you may know they are trying to take away other men's liberties. These leaguers will, if allowed to go on, destroy the liberties of the country.

BROWNLOW ATTESTS HIS LOYALTY.

If I have pardoned so many I ought to be pardoned for some of my errors, but I think I have some evidence of my loyalty. I have a paper which I will read:

"Received, Nashville, March 24, 1862, of Andrew Johnson, Military Governor of Tennessee, fifteen hundred dollars to aid in the establishment of a Union press in Knoxville, Tenn., and to defray my expenses while passing from under secession oppression to the city of Nashville.

"$1,500. WM. G. BROWNLOW."

Now, here you see this was for a Union press, and to aid in escaping from the oppression of secession. [Voice—"Who is it?"] Why, this is signed by no less a man than Wm. G. Brownlow, with his own sign manual. But now, I'm the traitor.

ALL SLAVES TO THE BONDHOLDERS.

But, my friends, we must reason together. We must not allow our feelings to deceive us.

So far as my presence here is concerned, I have no other object than to thank you for your cordiality. I have gone the round of all the offices, and so far as the corruption of the Government is concerned, my hands are free from it. Here I have come to live, with my wife and my children. I want little. Man wants but little here below, and, like Cato, I return to my little farm.

But this time is full of alarming portents. The country is in danger, and let me lift my warning voice. Look at the taxes. Your debt is more than five billions of dollars, so far as the Federal Government is concerned. How much it is at home God only knows. I know how it was when I was your Governor. You had a school fund then. Where is it now? Look at the taxes of the State and of the Federal Government. The Federal Government collects one hundred and fifty millions, three times as much as was necessary a few years ago for the whole expenses of Government, to pay the *bondholders.* You black men might as well know this, that while they have been enfranchising you and disfranchising white men, they have been making you all slaves. Yes, you are slaves together to the bondholder, who never shed a drop of blood. I would to God that the Government had not the credit to borrow a dollar to carry on a war. If the people had had before hand to pay the cost of the war, we should never have had one. We had a great talk before the war about a negro slave aristocracy. But these negro slaves were worth $3,000,000,000. The negro has now been freed from one man only to be a slave to another, for it has to come from their toil and from the white man's, to pay these bondholders their one hundred and fifty millions. Did they lend it in gold and silver? No: in a depreciated currency. Now, the interest must be paid in gold and silver, extorted from the toil and sweat of white and black.

THE DIFFERENCE.

I asked you a little while ago what these men have done for you colored men. Why, a little while ago in Washington a colored man came to me and wanted help. I was pretty hard pushed but I gave him $25. He went to Mr. Sumner and he said he had not thought much about the matter. [Laughter.] Peter Lowery came along for his Labor University. I knew him and I gave him $150. He went to some of these simon pures and I don't think he got enough to pay his bill. At Charleston, S. C., they wanted to purchase a building for a colored man's university and sent a preacher on. He came to me and I said I would do what I could. I asked him couldn't he go round to the Freedman's Bureau. General Howard came with him to me, and he said he would give him letters North. He went North and came back. I gave him then $1,000. I did not put it down on paper, to influence others, a great many have subscribed largely, but when called on to pay they would back out. [Laughter.] I, afterwards, heard that preacher say in the pulpit at Washington that the thousand dollars was a larger subsciption than he got north of Mason and Dixon's line. I want these men to compare notes with me.

A MAN OF PEACE.

My friends, the time is now come to consider the condition of affairs. Had my advice been followed at the commencement of the war it would have been better. War is not the natural element of my life. I desire peace, and a peaceful contest within the Union and under the Constitution. Thank God, my march has not been through Golgotha; my honors have not been gained by blood; the widows and the one-armed soldiers cannot attribute their wrongs to me. I stand here to-day vindicating the Constitution as it was laid down to me, and here in the last hours of my life, I call upon you all to cling to the Constitution of the country as the mariner clings to his compass.

Let me tell you here to-day that I would rather be in your midst to-day, privileged to advocate the principles of the Constitution, than to be inaugurated President. I would rather wear the honest dust of peaceful toil than the gilded shoulder straps or the sword, crimsoned in a brother's blood, dangling at my side. Yes, I prefer the peaceful badges of a citizen to the insignia of bloody and relentless war. I had rather be in your midst to unfurl the banner of peace and fasten it below the cross, with the inscription, "God first and my country next." My confidence is unaltered that the people will be true to themselves, reason will be restored, and we shall again have our old form of government.

Fellow-citizens. In parting from you, let me thank you for your cordial reception and for the attention you have paid. Hoping that *you* may live—we that are older and whose heads are gray, must soon pass away—let me urge you to come up and understand the Constitution. The soul of liberty is the Constitution, and without the Constitution there is no liberty.

In parting from you, let me invoke the protection of Almighty God upon you, and with the hope that peace may be restored, I leave you.

MEDICAL.

THE

REMEDY OF THE AGE!

EDWARD WILDER'S

FAMOUS

STOMACH BITTERS

CERTAINLY CURES

DYSPEPSIA,

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INDIGESTION IN ALL FORMS,

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And all Periodical Diseases.

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PROVES AN INVIGORANT

Of a Mild and Delightful Character for Delicate Females;

ACTS AS AN

ALTERATIVE and TONIC

FOR FAMILY PURPOSES;

RECUPERATES

THE

WASTED AND DEBILITATED FRAME,

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THE APPETITE,

AND IMPROVES THE

DIGESTIVE FORCES:

IT IS

UNLIKE ALL OTHER BITTERS,

Its basis being pure OLD BOURBON or Copper-distilled Whisky, while the body of all rival preparations is common raw Whisky or Alcohol, which is in highest degree deleterious to the System.

THIS FACT

Has of itself strongly commended it to the confidence of the public, and its usefulness has been attested by the unsolicited certificates of leading men in the Medical Profession and the holy Ministry.

Purify the Blood!

The most active, energetic, unfailing and rapid remedy known for those numerous diseases incident to an impure state of the blood is

EDWARD WILDER'S

SARSAPARILLA & POTASH

This great Medicine stands without a rival. It is perfectly peerless. Manufactured with the utmost care from the purest and costliest materials, it has achieved a reputation for potency and thoroughness that places it in the front rank of popular remedies.

CURE IS GUARANTEED

IN EVERY CASE,

where the directions are followed, for those diseases, the most terrible to which the human body can be subject, namely:

SCROFULA

IN ALL ITS FORMS,

Every known variety of

CONSTITUTIONAL SYPHILIS,

Or VENEREAL DISEASE,

NEURALGIA,

SKIN DISEASES,

No matter how old or inveterate,

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

SCROFULOUS SORE EYES,

Glandular Swellings of the Neck,

Or Elsewhere.

CHRONIC CHILLS and FEVER,

TETTER,

WEEPING SORE LEG,

ULCERS of Every Kind,

PIMPLES ON THE FACE,

RINGWORM,

SCALD-HEAD,

Falling of the Hair,

OR ALLOPECIA,

WHITE SWELLING,

HIP-JOINT DISEASE,

Chronic Erysipelas,

AGUE-CAKE,

DROPSY Etc.

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QUICK, thorough and permanent cures guaranteed in every case, male or female. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa and Syphilis cured in a few days, without the use of Mercury, change of diet, or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Sufferers from Impotency, or Loss of Sexual Power, restored to free vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, when all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a New Treatment.

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Treatise on Chronic Diseases furnished free on application. mar14

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT

Of the Condition of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, of New York, made to the Controller of the State of Tennessee, on the 1st day of January, 1869:

CAPITAL STOCK, One Hundred Thousand Dollars—all paid up in cash.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in Bank and in hands of Agents and others	$ 163,859 91
Real estate, unencumbered	14,313 07
Bonds and stocks owned by Company	212,279 37
Debts of the Company, secured by mortgage	401,619 17
Bonds and stocks otherwise secured	358,501 00
Debts for Premiums	167,626 67
All other securities	3,772,431 98
	$5,170,600 17

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and not due	$ 90,000 00
" in suspense	2,000 00
All other claims against Company	57,000 00
	$149,000 00

Sworn and subscribed to by
EBENEZER LYMAN, President.
GEO. SNIFFER, Secretary.

STATE OF TENNESSEE.
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Jan. 1, 1869.

I, G. W. Blackburn, Controller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies; and I further certify that S. R. Clarke & Co., Managers of said Company, have also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases:

Wherefore said Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of Insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tenn.

G. W. BLACKBURN,
Controller of Tennessee.

S. R. CLARKE & CO.,

Managers of the

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY BRANCH,

18 Knickerbocker Building,

mar19 Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.

STATEMENT

Of the Condition of the Continental Fire Insurance Company of New York, made to the Controller of Tennessee, on the 1st day of January, 1869, Pursuant to the Statute of said State:

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company is the "Continental Insurance Company," incorporated in 1852, and located at No. 102 Broadway, in the city of New York.

CAPITAL.

The Capital of said Company actually paid up in cash is	$ 500,000 00
The Surplus on the first day of January, 1869	1,568,854 10
Total amount of Capital and Surplus	$2,068,854 10—$2,068,854 10

ASSETS.

Amount of cash in St. Nicholas Bank, N. Y.	$ 106,080 11	
Cash in office	1,259 52	
Loans on State Stocks and Bonds of the United States and of Institutions incorporated by the State of New York, payable on demand. The market value of Securities pledged exceeding $382,450 00	271,800 00	
	$ 379,139 63	$ 379,139 63
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien of record on unincumbered Real Estate, worth at least $2,028,850, and on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing. (Interest at 7 per cent.)		719,150 00
United States and New York Bonds, and Bank Stock		675,700, 00
Unincumbered Real Estate owned by the Company, No. 102 Broadway and No. 7 Pine Street, N. Y.		175,000 00
Unincumbered Real Estate owned by the Company, Corner Court and Montague Streets, Brooklyn		62,500 00
Interest actually due and unpaid		27,022 40
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued		31,642 07
Rents accrued		2,650 00
Total Assets		$2,000,854 10

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted, and due	
Not yet unpaid	None
Losses incurred, and in process of adjustment	$ 57,800 00
Dividends on Capital, declared and due, and unpaid	1,699 00
Dividends on Scrip, declared unclaimed and unpaid	40,500 00
Scrip ordered redeemed and not cancelled	33,699 00
All other existing Claims against the Company	Nothing
Total amount of Losses, Claims and Liabilities	$132,108 00—$132,108 00

The greatest amount insured on any one risk is about $25,000, but will not, as a general rule, exceed $5,000.

The Company have no general rule as to the amount allowed to be insured in any city, town, village, or block, it being the intention of the Company to distribute its risks in such a manner as not to lose more than $5,000 by a single fire.

A certified copy of the Charter, or Act of Incorporation, accompanied a previous statement.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.
STATE OF NEW YORK, }

George T. Hope, President, and Cyrus Peck, Secretary of the Continental Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say that the foregoing is a true, full, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Jan. 1, 1869.

I, G. W. Blackburn, Controller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Continental Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies; and I further certify that S. R. Clarke & Co., Agents of said Company, have also complied with the requirements of the State, made and provided in such cases:

Wherefore, said Continental Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of Insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tennessee.

G. W. BLACKBURN,
Controller of Tennessee.

S. R. CLARKE & CO., Agents,

18 Knickerbocker Building,

mar19 Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.

COPARTNERSHIP.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

J. F. SMITHWICK and J. S. HATCHER having purchased an interest in the house of C. C. CLEAVES & CO., on the 1st of February, inst., the business will be continued in future at the old stand, under the firm name of

CLEAVES, SMITHWICK & HATCHER

feb6

BLANK BOOKS of every description made by DALTON & PRICE, under Commercial Hotel.

MILLINERY.

SPRING IMPORTATION

1869.

RIBBONS,

MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS

Armstrong, Cator & Co.,

237 and 239 Baltimore St.,

BALTIMORE,

IMPORTERS and jobbers of Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons, Velvet and Sash Ribbons, Bonnet Crapes, Silks and Satins, Illusions, Blondes, Laces, Ruches, Nets and Velvets, French Flowers and Feathers, Straw Bonnets and Ladies' Hats trimmed and untrimmed, Sundowns and Shaker Hoods.

The largest stock of Millinery Goods in this country, and unequaled in choice variety, which we offer at prices that will defy competition.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

feb28

FOR SALE.

POSTPONEMENT

—OF—

HENDERSON COUNTY

Land Sale.

THE undersigned, who were appointed Commissioners by the Kentucky Legislature to superintend and conduct the "Henderson county Land Sale" of William McLain, Esq., take this method of announcing to the public that the drawing of prizes in the enterprise has been postponed until the

First Day of September, 1869.

When on the 1st of October last the enterprise was laid before the public, it was confidently expected that it could be concluded by the 14th of January, 1869, the day fixed for the drawing, but several causes, none of which were anticipated and which could not be controlled by the Commissioners or by the owner of the property, combined to prevent it. Among these we may mention the failure to obtain printed matter at the time contracted for, the extreme stringency of the money market, and the distrust in the minds of the people of enterprises like this, induced by causes which are yet fresh in the recollection of the public.

Though tickets are now being rapidly sold, a sufficient number have not been disposed of to justify a transfer of the property without bringing loss upon the owner.

The farming lands embraced in the enterprise, nearly eight hundred acres of which are cleared and tillable, will be rented out for the present year—1869. Good bonds for the rent will be taken, and these bonds will be assigned to the persons who draw the said farms.

The money for the tickets sold is in the hands of the agents, and should any shareholder be dissatisfied with the postponement, his money will be refunded on the presentation of his ticket.

The undersigned think it will not be amiss to say in this connection that they have no pecuniary interest in the above enterprise, nor will they have in the future. They will not receive one cent for their services, and they do not now, and will not at any time, own, hold or control a single ticket in the enterprise; nor one dollar received from the sale of tickets will be used by them, nor can the owner of the property touch, use or control any part of it until after the drawing takes place; and should the enterprise, by any unforseen contingency, prove a failure, all money received from the sale of tickets will be promptly returned on presentation of the tickets to the agent from whom bought.

D. BANKS,
W. S. HOLLOWAY,
ROBERT T. GLASS,
E. L. STARLING,
GRANT GREEN,
W. S. ELANY.

mar2

For Sale at a Bargain.

I am authorized to sell Two Fine Cottage residences, situated on Hill street, between Alabama and Mosby streets. Sold on account of owners leaving the city for their health. If not sold on or before the

13th Day of April, 1869,

They will be sold on that day, at public auction For terms apply to C. N. MARTIN.

mar14 48 North Court Street.

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Mercer, Ware & Talley has this day dissolved.

Mercer & Ware are authorized to wind up the business of the old firm. They can be found at 2½ Front street. Office over James' store, where they will be glad to see all their old friends and serve them as heretofore.

MERCER & WARE,
Successors of Mercer, Ware & Co.

April 1, 1869. apr1

ELECTIONS.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

OFFICE PEOPLES' INSURANCE CO., }
No. 16 MADISON STREET, }
MEMPHIS, March 25, 1869. }

THE Annual Election, by the stockholders, for seven Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company,

Wednesday, April 7th, 1869,

From 9 a.m. until 4 p.m.

mar25 S. P. READ, Secretary.

MECHANICAL.

JOSEPH J. POWERS,

IRON BRIDGE BUILDER,

Memphis, Tenn.,

IS prepared to construct IRON BRIDGES and IRON ROOFS, of ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

feb13

Building.

LEAVE your money at home. All work done at prices to suit the times. Give me a call. No charge made for estimating work. Stairs and rails got out ready to ship, by sending drawings, hight of stairs and length of run. Doors, Sash, Blinds, Frames, Verandahs and Houses framed, so that any workman can put them up at Cincinnati prices. In rear of No. 62 Jefferson street.

JOHN REID,
Carpenter and Builder

nov24

BLOODED STOCK.

THE STALLION SEASON.

THE THOROUGH-BRED STALLION,

ABDALLAH,

Will make the season of 1869, at my farm, two miles north of Bartlett station, on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, at $25 the season, payable at the time of service. Mares proved not to be in foal can return the following season, free of charge.

ABDALLAH is by R. A. Alexander's Abdallah; he by Ingraham's Hambletonian, the sire of DEXTER.

The Splendid Jack,

WAKE ROBIN,

Will stand, during the season, at my farm.
Fee for services, Ten Dollars. C. A. ROSE.
mar21d&w Bartlett Station.

STOVES.

PLYMOUTH ROCK STOVES

FOR WOOD,

ARE HOME INSTITUTIONS!

Manufactured in the West, and adapted to the wants of Western People.

THEY STAND UNEQUALED

For Economy in Fuel,
For Durability,
For Capacity in Baking, Boiling, Broiling and Roasting,
For Simplicity in Management,
For Cleanliness in Cooking,
For Beauty of Design,
For Smoothness of Castings, and
Elegance of Finish,

—AND AS—

Perfect Cooking Stoves in Every Respect

Sold Wholesale and Retail by

SPECIAL NOTICES, ETC.

USE H. L. Fahnestock's Bronchial and Lung syrup; only twenty-five cents a bottle. J. A. Smith & Co., 259 Main street, agents. Use Vandervoort's Flavoring Extracts.

COUGH, NO CURE NO PAY—FORREST'S CENTIPEDE TAR is warranted to cure Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Throat and Lung disease, or the same positively refund the money. Instantaneous relief is produced. Try it. If not satisfied, return the empty bottle and get your money back. D. F. GOODYEAR, 261 Main street, Agent. Price, 5 cents. Not allowed to send by mail. jel

WANTS.

WANTED—A wagon-maker—white. Steady work and good wages given. Apply at head of Beale street to F. WIMMAR. apr6

WANTED—A situation as gardener. Good references given. Apply to John Glancy, corner Jackson and Front streets. apr6

WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife, in a private family, board and two furnished rooms, in a central locality, or near a street railway. Address T. G. T., Avalanche office. apr6

WANTED—Storage—Ample room for all kinds of merchandise and household goods. ELLIOTT & MILLER, Elliott Block, corner Promenade and Jefferson streets. marl

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms for rent. Apply at 422 Main street. apr6

FOR RENT—A desirable office, No. 4½ Madison street. Apply to Wm. Bowles, No. 11 Union street, up stairs. apr6

FOR RENT—Dwelling house, No. 90 Monroe street, containing seven rooms, two cisterns and necessary outhouses. Will be rented cheap to a prompt paying tenant. GEO. W. L. CROOK, Apply to Ins. Agent, 279½ Main street. apr2

FOR RENT—Dwelling house, 94 Monroe st., containing ten rooms. To prompt paying tenants will be rented cheap. Apply to GEO. W. L. CROOK, apr2 Ins. Agent, 279½ Main street.

FOR RENT—Four two-story brick English basement houses, containing ten rooms each, No. 100, 102, 104, 106 Fourth street, now being put in thorough repair. To responsible, prompt paying tenants will be rented cheap. Apply to GEO. W. L. CROOK, apr2 Ins. Agent, 279½ Main street.

FOR RENT—Brick store house, with family rooms above, No. 135 Poplar street. To responsible and prompt paying parties will be rented cheap. Apply to GEO. W. L. CROOK, apr2 Ins. Agent, 279½ Main street.

FOR RENT—One large store and warehouse in Elliott Block. One store on Beale street, near Market House. marl ELLIOTT & MILLER.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—On reasonable terms, a first class boarding house, with restaurant attached, convenient to business men. Apply at Avalanche office. apr2

FOR SALE—Madison street property. A valuable business lot, situated on Madison street, near Second street, 25x148 feet is offered for sale on reasonable terms. Apply to N. Smith, 42 Madison street, office of B. Newton Hart. apr1

FOR LEASE.

FOR LEASE—Dr. M. Whitthorne will lease his place in Belmont, Fayette county, four miles from Mason's depot, for three or five years; 200 acres of open land attached. An excellent location for a physician. Terms reasonable. Address Dr. G. M. Whitthorne, Mason's depot. apr13 d w

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HENRY G. SMITH is a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, at the election to be held on the 24th day of May, 1869. mar27

HON. J. G. SHACKELFORD, having been called upon, by the Nashville Bar, to become a candidate for re-election as Judge of the Supreme Court, has accepted the call, and we are authorized to announce his name as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, from the middle division of the State, at the approaching Judicial election.

WE are authorized to announce the name of Hon. GEORGE ANDREWS, as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, from the Eastern Division, at the approaching judicial election. mar14

S. P. YEOMANS is a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney for the Municipal Court at the May election. mar24

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. W. P. BOND as a candidate for Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, at the ensuing election in May. mar24

EDITORS AVALANCHE—You are hereby authorized to announce me as a candidate for Attorney General of the Criminal Court at the forthcoming May elections, subject to the action of a Democratic Convention, should one be held. GEORGE E. STAHL.

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. GRANVILLE YERGER as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court of the 10th Judicial Circuit at the ensuing May election.

WILLIAM WALLACE is a candidate for the office of Attorney General of the Criminal Court of Memphis, at the election in May. Ledger copy. mar20

WE are authorized to announce G. P. FOUTE as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Municipal Court of Memphis, at the ensuing May election.

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. GEORGE W. REEVES as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court of the 10th Judicial Circuit at the ensuing May election.

WE are authorized to announce J. P. CAUTHERS as a candidate for the office of Chancellor of this county, at the election to be held in May next.

WE are authorized to announce ISAAC MORRISON, as a candidate for Judge of the Law Court of Memphis, at the ensuing May election. mar14

TO the voters of the Criminal Court District—I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-election as Judge of that court, on the fourth Thursday in May. mar14 J. T. SWAYNE.

TUESDAY, : : : : : : : APRIL 6, 1869

THE Cuban sympathy meeting in New York was loyal. It was called by loyal men, officered by loyal men, and loyal men only were the speakers. Among the latter was so distinguished a loyalist as BEECHER. Hours were spent in blather, and pathos and bathos alternated like stripes on a zebra. There was no end to shrieks for "independence" and "freedom," and the appeal for the "down-trodden" was almost powerful enough to move an office-seeker out of his tracks in the Washington lobbies. We want it distinctly understood that this shrieking and howling, this blather and pathos and bathos, were not in behalf of the "best government the world ever saw." Not a bit of it. They were to manufacture sympathy for Cuban slaveholders and oligarchists, who want to throw off the governmental yoke. The New York sympathizers made the earth tremble with the shock of argument in behalf of independent Cuba. It was because these distressed Cubans bear the burdens of "taxation without representation;" because there is an "exclusion of natives of the island from public service," and a denial to them of "all the sacred privileges of citizenship and nationality;" all which "should arouse the indignation of mankind." There is a section familiarly known as the South. It is within the borders of the United States, whose government tradition bases on freedom and equality. Its people are not "slaveholders." They are not an "oligarchy." The whites, who comprise the great majority, own the land, are the capitalists, and pay the taxes. Yet few of them have more to say about the management of public affairs than the Cuban revolutionists. "Taxation without representation," "exclusion of natives from public service," denial of all the "sacred privileges of citizenship"—those grievous wrongs which "should arouse the indignation of mankind"—are the distinguishing features of the policy by which they are governed. This policy toward their own countrymen is indorsed by those who overflow with pathos and blather when contemplating the wrongs of a people not bound to them by a single tie. They whimper and groan over the sufferings of half-civilized Cubans; but not a word for the Southern whites of their own race, who suffer from all these wrongs "which should arouse the indignation of mankind." If the condition of these swarthy Cubans, who never knew any other than a monarchical government, should arouse the "indignation of mankind," what about the South? Perhaps it would not be inconsistent for these eminent philanthropists to direct "mankind's" attention to their brethren nearer home.

Mrs. JELLYBY'S heart bled for the sufferers in Borrioboola Gha, but she never thought of her children who were in rags and starving. Our New York JELLYBYS manifest great concern for the victims of Cuban oppression, but cannot see what is going on at their own doors.

IMMIGRATION is at last pouring into West Tennessee. Over two hundred Pennsylvanians arrived at Trenton last week and have located in Gibson county. They are of the hard-fisted order and will contribute much to the development of our material wealth. We have room for a million more such in Tennessee, and are anxious to extend them a hand of welcome and assistance, regardless of their politics, religion, or place of birth. Let them be encouraged to come among us. In this way we hope to regain ten-fold what was lost to the South through the abolition of slavery. White labor and small farms must succeed the old order of things all over the South. On the heels of this will come capital and manufactures to further enrich our section. As the country becomes populated the greater will be the inducements to capitalists and adepts in the skilled arts, to come among us. What we want now are tillers of the soil. Shelby county is behind in the matter of immigration, but leading citizens are making arrangements that will soon place her ahead of Gibson and Madison counties in the great work they have so successfully inaugurated.

THE WEEKLY AVALANCHE is published every Tuesday, and will be ready for distribution this morning. We take great pride in this paper. It is one of the largest published in the South, and is a representative journal of the times, devoted to home interests, and containing thirty-six columns of carefully selected reading matter, including all the important local, general and political news of the week; rich and racy editorials and correspondence; choice literary miscellany, and a comprehensive and correct review of commercial matters, together with a compilation of interesting agricultural intelligence. It is a journal alike adapted to the counting house, the farm and the family circle, and the rapid increase in its circulation during the past year is evidence of the high appreciation in which it is held. The price of subscription is so low as to place it within the reach of all classes. It is only two dollars per annum. We claim that it is the cheapest, as well as the best, weekly paper published in the South. Send for a specimen copy. Copies ready for mailing can be obtained at the AVALANCHE office.

AN AVALANCHE special furnished the only information received in the city Sunday relative to ex-President JOHNSON'S reception and speech in Knoxville the day before. This morning we print the speech in full. It will be found on the first page.

MEETING OF THE FAITHFUL LAST NIGHT.

The Elect in Council---A Sailor off His Track.

Beecher Blowed Up—Hunter Crazy, Ridiculous and Kicked in the Stern—He Persecuted Gallaway and made the Avalanche Popular with the People.

After a drum and fife had circulated the city in quest of recruits during the evening, a number of white and colored people assembled last evening in the Municipal Court room to consider the distracted position of the broken ranks of the party.

The music being hushed the meeting organized by calling George Greeley, Esq., to the chair.

Mr. Sailor (colored), was called upon for a speech. He arose and said that every man had some gift, but his gift did not lie in making political speeches. If the meeting wanted any singing or praying, he could do it.

As these articles did not appear to be in request, Mr. Sailor made no exhibition of them.

He was asked to "define his position," when he replied that if Judge Hunter was not a Republican he was not for *him*, and if Judge Smith was a Republican he was for him. Sailor was given to understand that he was "sailing on a wind," and he took his seat with a suddenness that told he was mustered among the disabled.

Judge Lewis read a communication from Moses Hopkins, defining *his* position. This epistle from Moses was spiced with dreadful denunciations of Judge Hunter, as a man "wild and crazy," looking for support to Irishmen and Democrats. This announcement brought down a groan of indignation, which was very unlike a salute to "St. Patrick's day in the morning."

Judge Lee was next called upon to make *his* confession of faith. He claimed high virtues as a Republican, but complained that envious souls had dared to question his truth to a cause so lofty, so pure, and so ethereal. He was aware of the value of the office of Judge, and looked upon support in reaching what he so honored as a high compliment, but it was one he did not ask for; he had held several offices, but they had all come to him unsought. The Judge then called into question the soundness of several gentlemen, just as he had been complaining somebody had questioned whether he possessed the staunch article. P. D. Beecher was the especial subject of the Judicial thunder and lightning, as the mean among ten thousand and the altogether unlovely.

Mr. Patterson, a very dark complexioned gentleman, who looked very hard at a white silver watch he drew from his pocket when he was called upon the stand, assured the audience, with profound solemnity, that he was seeking no office, that was not the complaint he suffered from. His complaint was his colored friends; had they lost confidence in themselves? If this election was lost it was "my colored friends" who were the sinners, and if this election is lost, August goes too. We are the majority, we have carried everything so far, let us say it shall be done, and we carry everything again, just as we carried Smith last fall. (No cheers followed that remark.) He was at the Criminal Court meeting when a great Republican, Judge Hunter, said he had known awful things of people two years ago, yet he tells it not till now, as he is as bad as those whose secrets he has kept. The Judge said some people had got into office by money, and he seemed to think he himself should get into office without it. ["Wish he may get it," and laughter.] "Who was there that night at Hunter's meeting but a parcel of bloody Irish? and I believe," said the speaker, "they were armed to assasinate."

Mr. Lusher called the speaker's statements in question; accused him of cowardice; declared he himself would not be put down, and would say what he pleased. These interruptions led to loud exclamations among the audience, with calls for Shaw. Patterson closed by declaring that he thought Judge Hunter was a good Republican. Some of the audience told him they did not.

Judge Lewis said the chair would call the speakers up in turn, and if anybody had to speak for another party, let them go to their own crowd and do it. It had been well observed that Judge Hunter was not purified by his accusing another, nor did he become fitted for the Chancellorship by proving that somebody else was not fitted.

Mr. Lusher told the Judge to "confine himself to facts."

The Judge ordered Lusher to sit down and behave himself.

Lusher said he would defend his race and his party.

The Chairman told him to keep silence or officers should put him out of the room.

"Ah!" answered Lusher, "that's your plot; let a man speak the truth and he is to be put out. Let your man (Barbour Lewis) confine himself to truth and facts."

A hullabaloo followed of screaming, stamping and shouting, after which Lewis got up and said the interrogating gentleman did not belong there; let him go to his own crowd and talk there. The Judge then drew a picture of a magnificent building, rearing its tall head to the skies, dazzling all beholders by its noble grandeur, and fascinating them by its superlative beauty. This building, raised by the hands of well paid toilers, was Shelby County Court-house, as it is to be. Instead of this noble structure, Judge Hunter wanted to buy the rattletrap, tumble-down Guyoso House—was he a good Republican? He is an old Democrat, and never became a Republican until the Democrats kicked his stern and pounded his head. [Storms of laughter.] Hunter, after he got into office ceased to work with the party. He had not spoke for it, had not subscribed toward defraying its expenses, had been "a dumb dog." But when he wants office himself, he revives, he can utter speeches, become soundly Republican and devoutly patriotic. When he had been asked in the hard-pushed times of the party why he did not work, he pleaded that the party had not supported him in his squabble with Gallaway and the AVALANCHE. In fact the party had not for the whole affair was injurious to the party, and profitable only to its enemies. In that whole affair all that Hunter accomplished, beside making his friends blush for him, was to make himself contemptible and ridiculous.

A poor, shivering, timid hare, driveling under the terrors of his own cowardice, he imagined that he was the focus of a thousand dangers. The sacred majesty of the law was outraged in his diminutive person, and contempt was poured upon the mantle of justice that covered his shoulders. His dignity must be maintained—the soldiers of the United States, who had brought lustre to the country's fame by their deeds on the field, must bring their honorable weapons and stand in double column, that Hunter—fainting, frightened, and at his wit's end—might march through them in safety! In asking the military to protect his dignity, Hunter asked protection for an article, not one atom of which had ever been in his possession. [Laughter.] And when the military saw the poor frightened creature they had undertaken to protect from his own imaginary fears, they left him in disgust—left him, shaking the very dust of his court-room from their feet—left him seated on the bench which he had turned into a stage for his farce—left him, sitting a spectacle of swollen audition crushed and shrunken—left him, baffled, defeated, disgraced, for, of course, the courts above could not sustain his silly course.

All these tricks of Hunter's were calculated to produce disastrous influences upon the prospects of the party with which he had unworthily become identified. He had got himself into an absurd and foolish quarrel with the AVALANCHE, a hateful paper which the Republicans could never approve of, any more than they could like the miscrable devil Gallaway and his gang, who edited it. But this paper Hunter, by his wretched bungling and puffed up self-importance, exalted and held up before public attention; he doubled its subscription; he strengthened the foundations of its prosperity, and by his stupid persecution of Gallaway, he made him a hero! Such was the man, a stumbling block to his party. and a cause of prosperity to its enemies. It was a dark day for the Republican cause when Hunter left the Democrats to join it—would that we had a safe deliverance of him.

Another trait remained to Hunter's life-long shame. Hundred of murders have been perpetrated in Memphis since he presided at the Criminal Court, but the murderers had never met with the full punishment prescribed by the law from Judge Hunter—not one! But when a poor negro, houseless, homeless and hungry, who from childhood had been accustomed in his former condition to take what he wanted from the plantation, appropriated to his own use what was not his, without a full conscientiousness of what he was doing, Hunter always sent him to a jail. There was no allowance for his circumstances, no compassion for his ignorance.

The Judge then proceeded to consider a question usually considered sejtled, that of American slavery.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Vacancies in County Offices—Removals—Legal Notices—River and Weather.

Special Dispatch to the Memphis Avalanche.]

LITTLE ROCK, March 5.—A bill passed the Senate to-day authorising the Governor to fill all vacancies that may occur in county offices; and another authorizing him to remove sheriffs and constables, and appoint others in their places, failing to comply with processes issued by justices, clerks, etc.

The House rejected the bill to repeal the law regulating the publication of legal notices. Other proceedings unimportant.

River falling. The Leni Leoti arrived. Weather clear and pleasant. Business lively.

CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

The Rivers—Weather—Business.

Special Dispatch to the Memphis Avalanche.]

CAIRO, April 5.—Rubicon, from St. Louis to Vicksburg, 10 p.m.; City of Cairo, from Memphis to St. Louis, 1 a.m.; Silver Moon, from Memphis to Cincinnati, 3 a.m.; Mollie Able, from New Orleans, to St. Louis, 9 a.m.; John Kilgour, from New Orleans to Louisville, 5 p.m.; Argosy, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, 6 p.m.

The river rose four inches. Weather cloudy, with light showers during the day.

The Great Republic is here loading, and leaves during the night.

WASHINGTON.

The Supreme Court and the Case of Twitchell—Banking and Currency—Important Opinion by the Supreme Court in a Massachusetts Case—The Modified Office-Tenure Law Signed by the President—Revenue Matters to be Overhauled.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Committee on Banking and Currency had before it this morning the bill in relation to the currency. Mr. Jones, of Kentucky moved to report it back to the House with a recommendation that it pass, which was negatived. The Committee then proceeded to consider the proposed amendment to it, but had not completed its consideration when it adjourned.

Chief Justice Chase to-day denied the writ of errors in the Twitchell case, on the ground that the fifth and sixth amendments to the Constitution were not restrictions upon State Governments, but upon the Government of the United States.

The Supreme Court to-day delivered an opinion in the case of Jos. F. Austin, plaintiff in error, vs. the Board of Aldermen, in error, to the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The corporation had taxed a number of shares held by Austin in various banks, and he set up the plea that the State act relative to returns and taxation of shares in associations for banking, under the laws of the United States, was repugnant to the statue of the United States passed June 3, 1864. The Supreme Court affirmed the validity of the statutes of Massachusetts.

The President to-day signed the modified Tenure-of-Office bill, as passed by Congress.

NEW ORLEANS.

Radical Officials Indicted—Seizure of the Opelousas Railroad by the U. S. Marshal—Turf Congress.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5.—On Saturday indictments were found by the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court against Gov. Warmouth, Police Commissioner McDuff, and Superintendent of Police Cain, for oppression in forcibly and causelessly having ejected Auditor Wickliffe from office and retaining possession. Governor Warmouth this morning presented himself at the First District Court and announced his readiness to enter into any kind of bonds that might be required for his presence when necessary, stating that he had learned through the press of the city of his indictment. Judge Abell informed the Governor that his own recognizance would be sufficient.

By an order from the United States Circuit Court in the Morgan suit, Marshall Henon this morning took possession of the Opelousas Railroad. The road will continue its operations as usual. An inventory is to be taken, and when completed, the road will be offered for sale. The counsel for the company this morning moved for a hearing in the Circuit Court, upon an application for an injunction, and the Court has fixed the 10th instant for a hearing of the application.

The Turf Congress meets to-morrow at the St. Charles Hotel. Delegates are already present from the Memphis Association, the Magnolia Jockey Club of Mobile, Nashville Blooded Horse Association, Louisville Association of St. Louis, Lexington Association, and the Louisville and Metairi Clubs.

NASHVILLE.

Ex-President Johnson to Speak on Thursday—Meeting of the State Medical Society.

NASHVILLE, April 5.—The Medical Society of Tennessee holds its annual meeting in this city to-morrow.

Dispatches from Knoxville received to-day state that ex-President Johnson will arrive here, Wednesday afternoon, and addresses the people on Thursday. A committee of arrangements have been appointed for his reception.

RICHMOND.

Appointment of State Officers.

RICHMOND, April 5.—General Webb to-day appointed Colonel Garrick Mallery Secretary of State, and Major W. A. Porter Second Auditor. Both are officers in the army.

CINCINNATI..

Torrence Elected Mayor and Taft Judge of the Supreme Court.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—At the municipal election to-day, Torrence was elected Mayor; Taft for Judge of the Supreme Court; both are Republicans. The latter had no opposition. The whole Republican ticket was elected, except the minor offices.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Cotton a shade lower. Sales 1,400 bales; uplands, 28¼@28¾c. Flour, $5 25@6 05, closing 25@10c lower. Whisky, 92@93c. Corn, 86@89c. Wheat dull and drooping. Rice dull and unchanged. Coffee—Rio active and excited and ⅝c higher. Cuba sugar, 11¾@12¾c. Molasses quiet.

Dry Goods—Sheetings, 15½@16c; other grades range from 10@14½c. Cambrics, 8½@11c. Prints, 11¾@12½c. Delaines, 18½@20c.

Money—The chief feature of Wall street to-day was the increasing stringency in the money demand, which was urgent from the brokers throughout the day. The banks are either close on their legal reserve, or below that point. The closing rates were 7 per cent. gold, at 1-16 per cent. commission, or 7 per cent. currency, and ⅜ ₱ cent commission. Sterling firmer, and prime bankers' bills generally held above the market; they are quoted at 8½@8⅝ for sixty days, and 8¾@8⅞ for sight. These quotations, however, are almost nominal. Gold firmer but dull; it opened at 131⅜, advanced to 131¾ and closed at 131⅝. The rates paid for carrying were 5, 4½, 3½, 3, 2 and 1-32 per cent. to flat. Gross clearances, $39 000,000. State bonds steady; old Tennessees, 61¾; new, 64.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5.—Cotton lower; middlings, 28@28¼c. Sales, 1,900 bales. Receipts since Saturday, 2,923 bales. Gold 131⅜. Sterling, 41¾; New York sight, ¾ premium. Flour advanced; superfine, $5 75; XX, $6 37½; XXX, $6 62½. Corn dull, 76@77c. Oats firm, 70c. Bran firm, $1 15. Hay—prime, $27. Pork dull, $33. Bacon—sides, 17¼@17½c. Lard dull; tierce, 18½@19c; keg, 20@21½c. Sugar dull; common, 9c; prime, 14c. Molasses scarce, prime, 70c. Whisky dull, 87@92c. Coffee firm: fair, 14¾@15¾; prime, 17@17½c.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, April 5.—Tobacco—sales 83 hhds, $5@15. Pork, $31 75@32. Lard, 18¾c. Bacon—shoulders, 14c; sides, 17@17¼c. Bulk meats, 13@15¼. Flour, $5 50. Corn, 65@66. Oats, 55@56c. Sugar, 14@ 16c. Molasses, 80@85c. Whisky, 92c. Cotton, 26¾c. Wheat, $1 40@1 50.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—Flour and grain unchanged. Whisky, 88@89c. Pork, $31 50. Bulk meats, 12@14½c. Bacon—shoulders, 13¾c; sides, 16½@16¾c. Lard, 18c. Cotton quiet; middlings, 27@27½c. Sugar and molasses dull and drooping. Butter scarce and 2c higher, 44@47c. Coffee firm. 21@26c.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—Flour, $4@5. Wheat, $1 40@1 60. Corn, 63@67. Oats, 60@63c. Barley, $1 70@1 75. Rye, $1 25@1 28. Whisky, 88c. Sugar, 13½@13¾c. Molasses, 65@80c. Pork, $31@32. Bulk meats unchanged. Bacon—shoulders, 13½c; sides, 16½@17c. Lard, 18c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 5.—Flour $5 40½@6 75. Wheat, $1 07¾. Corn, 51. Oats, 53¾. Rye, $1 18@1 20. Barley, $1 55. Highwines, 87c. Sugar, 14@15¾. Lard, 17½c. Pork, $31 50. Hams, 15c. Shoulders, 11¾c.

OBITUARY.

CAGE—At Helena, Arkansas, on Thursday, the 1st day of April, 1869, Mrs. Elizabeth Lyman Cage, wife of Lycurgus Cage, Esq.

The lamented lady, whose death is recorded above, was born at Bellefonte, in the State of Alabama, on the 30th of October, A. D. 1827. Her father, Lyman James, Esq., a distinguished lawyer of Northampton, Massachusetts, emigrated to Alabama at an early day, and there intermarried with Miss M. Courtney Goodrich, a member of one of the best families of that State. The only daughter of this union was the lady whose recent demise has cast a gloom over our entire community. The family subsequently moved to Holly Springs, Mississippi, where, on the 17th day of May, 1844, the deceased intermarried with Lycurgus Cage, Esq., with whom she lived till the time of her death in the enjoyment of uninterrupted domestic happiness. In March, 1853, she accompanied her husband and children to Helena, Arkansas, where she lived esteemed and beloved by her family and her friends, and died lamented by a community, of whom she was an ornament, and from whom she had won golden opinions for her many acts of neighborly kindness and christian charity.

Her death, though expected, was yet of rapid transition, and night almost be deemed sudden. But a few weeks sufficed to change the fondhappy and blooming matron into the cold, pale bride of death. The victim of an insidious disease, her cheeks were the bloom of morning still, and her sweet and kindly smile beamed upon her family and her friends up to the very hour when even she was unaware that the fiat of her dissolution had gone forth. Bitter and heart-searching to her devoted family was the startling intelligence, proclaimed by the unerring voice of science, that she must die; that the silver chord which gave the sweet music of home its charm was to be loosened; that the golden bowl in which burned the incense of domestic love was to be broken; that the star, whose rays were ever bright for them, must set in the horizon of that shadowy land

"From whose bourne no traveler ever returns."

While yet apparently in the possession of an unbroken constitution, the best medical skill in the country, at home and abroad, gave the opinion that the days of the deceased could be at best but few. This intelligence, sadly terrible to her family, was received by her as an expression of the divine will of her Maker, and she waited for the final hour with that heroic resignation befitting a life of purity and usefulness, of religious faith, of duties well performed and days well spent. Day by day as the tide of life ebbed farther and farther from the shores of time, passing slowly out into the unknown ocean of eternity; hour by hour as the angels waited for the struggling spirit, pinning its wings for the long and upward flight to the bosom of its God, her unfaltering trust that the life with which she was invested at her birth was immortal, enabled her to look forward to and meet her dissolution without fear, sustained by the glorious hope that she would soon be borne into the undying life of the church triumphant in heaven. Her death realized the benediction of holy writ: "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

She was a devoted member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, whose faith she espoused in 1861, regularly partaking of its sacraments and enjoying its holy consolations.

In all the paths of life she manifested great purity and tenderness of heart, and to the graces of a cultivated intellect she added the virtues which belong to a gentle elevated christian character.

As a wife and mother she was exemplary. Her home was the abode of neatness, elegance and love. In the pithy and beautiful words of King Solomon of her it might have been said:

"She layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff."

"She stretcheth out her hands to the poor; yea, she reacheth forth her hands to the needy."

"Her children rise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her."

"Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all."

In this severe bereavement her husband and the surviving members of his family have the earnest sympathy and condolence of the entire community. At the funeral ceremonies, had to-day in St. John's Church, one of the largest and most elegant congregations that ever met in Helena, assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to the deceased. The solemn and impressive office for the dead of the Episcopal Church, was read by the venerable and Rev. Mr. Otis Hackett, assisted by Rev. Mr. Simpson, and when the choir sang in sweet and melting tones the words of the beautiful hymn, beginning:

"Who are these in bright array,
This innumerable throng,
Round the altar night and day,
Tuning their triumphant song?"

selected specially by the deceased before her death, for the occasion, a Sabbath stillness rested upon the audience, and many an eye not given to the "melting mood" was dim with tears. Oh! cheering and sublime faith, which makes even the valley and the shadow of death beautiful with the rosy-tinted hues of celestial hope, and scatters even on the grave, the fadeless flowers of immortality. Borne on the wings of this faith, this faithful wife and mother passed away from earth to heaven, leaving to her family the precious relic of her good example, and the still more precious consolation that she died the death of the righteous, that the mortal had put on immortality.

Triumphant faith! "The stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore;
And bright in heaven's jeweled crown
They shine forevermore!"

Mrs. Cage will be be buried in the family burying ground, at Holly Springs, Miss.

Helena, April 2, 1869. J. C. M.

Louisville, Ky., Helena, Ark., St. Louis, Mo., and Holly Springs, Miss. papers please copy.

New Advertisements.

MASONIC.

Masonic Notice.

HALL OF RANDOLPH, LODGE No. 71, F. A. M., } POCAHONTAS, ARK., March 22, 1869. }

WILSON L. TILLY, for gross, unmasonic conduct, was expelled from Randolph Lodge, No. 71, F. A. M., at a stated meeting, held in the town of Pocahontas, county of Randolph, State of Arkansas, on the 20th day of March, 1869; and this publication ordered, with the request that all papers friendly to Masonry will copy. JOHN F. HARRISON,
apr6 d w Secretary, pro tem.

FOR SALE.

For Sale or Rent.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, No. 67 Union street, adjoining the residence of D. B. Kelley, Esq. Apply immediately to JOHN M. CARMACK, 15 West-Court Street.
April 6, 1869. apr6

RAILROADS.

QUICK TIME

—AND—

SURE CONNECTIONS.

TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY

—FOR—

Saint Louis, Chicago and all Eastern, Western and Northern Points.

Leave Memphis (city time)...4:45 a.m. 3:45 p.m.
" " (R. R. ")...5:00 " 4:00 "

THROUGH TICKETS

Can be procured at Ticket Office of the Mobile and Ohio and Illinois Central Railroad Company, No. 22½ Jefferson street, corner of Main street.

Baggage checked at Depot, or by the Memphis City Transfer Company, at hotels, private residences, or on board boats to all principal points.
apr6 A. G. LOW, Agent.

BANKS.

W. H. CHERRY, President.
H. A. PARKES, Cashier.
JAMES WOODRUFF, Vice Pres't.
J. J. FREEMAN, Asst. Cash'r.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF MEMPHIS,

On Monday Morning, April 5, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$275,223 70
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation		200,000 00
Premiums paid on U. S. Bonds		1,148 30
Real Estate		39,970 30
Furniture and Fixtures		3,169 22
Overdrafts		4,111 78
Due from Banks and Bankers		32,478 42
CASH ON HAND, VIZ:—		
Legal Tenders	$115,091 00	
National Currency	12,662 00	
Cash Items, including Revenue Stamps	5,549 40	
Fractional Currency and Nickels	2,800 46	
Specie	500 00	136,781 86
		$746,903 67

LIABILITIES.

Due Depositors	206,936 75
Capital Stock	300,000 00
Circulating Notes	220,000 00
Exchange and Interest, net	18,262 62
Premiums on Gold	1,092 13
Due to Banks	182 17
	$746,903 67
apr6

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY GOODS

—AND—

DRESS TRIMMINGS

—AT—

WHOLESALE.

VANCE & CO.,

261 Main Street—Opposite Court Square.

FLOWERS, Feathers, Laces, Crapes, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Illusions, Veils, Hair Nets, Hair Braids, Chignons, Rolls, Puffs, Hats and Bonnets, Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, Colours, Braids, Linings, and all other Dress Trimmings.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

WILL find the most Complete Assortment of Millinery and Children's Trimmed Hats, at as Low Prices as they can be had ANYWHERE.

MILLINERS

Will here find the Latest Styles of Goods, at New York Prices, ALWAYS.
apr6

AUCTION.

FURNITURE

At Auction, by W. H. Passmore & Co.,

231 Second Street.

This Morning, at 10 O'Clock.
apr6

At Auction,

BY A. M. STODDARD & CO.,

Wednesday, April 7, at ten o'clock,

1 Bed-room Set, in Rosewood;
1 " " in Walnut;
1 " " in Cherry;
1 Cottage " in Oak.
Also other furniture, new and second-hand.
apr6 A. M. STODDARD, Auctioneer.

SALE OF

Unclaimed Goods.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD CO., } CLAIM AGENT'S OFFICE, } MEMPHIS, March 16, 1869. }

THE following packages of goods will be sold, at public auction, at the Freight Depot of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, in thirty days from the date of this advertisement, to pay freight and charges:

1 Bundle bedding, consigned to J. Gilbin.
1 Barrel, consigned to St. Louis Pkt Co.
1 Barrels, consigned to J. Hornitz.
1 Trunk, consigned to J. W. Watkins.
1 Keg, consigned to Miller & Jones.
2 Pieces sash, consigned to Russell & Groves.
1 Box mdse, consigned to E. G. Norton.
1 Chest tools, consigned to F. Hayette.
3 Kegs, consigned to L. Parkhurst.
1 Bag H. shoe, consigned to H. Alexander.
1 Box, consigned to J. K. Yates.
1 Bundle, consigned to Mrs. F. Fields.
1 Box, consigned to N. Thornton.
2 Plow molds, consigned to W. Hortz.
1 Bundle bedding, consigned to J. W. Hatcher.
1 Box sundries, consigned to J. J. W. Hatcher.
2 Kegs, consigned to Jas. Wilson.
1 Box, consigned to F. S. Jones.
1 Stove, consigned to W. McGoffin.

V. H. LINDERBERGER, Claim Agent M. and C. R. R.
mar20

GROCERIES.

HARTLEY & GURLEY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN GROCERIES, Provisions and Country Produce,

150 S. E. Cor. Linden and Desoto Sts.,

Memphis, - - - - Tennessee.

Advances Made on Consignments.
mar2

BINDING of every description executed in the best style by DALTON & PRICE, No. 9 Jefferson street.

JEWELRY.

MERRIMAN, BYRD & CO

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF

LADIES' WATCHES

—AND—

LEONTINE CHAINS,

Which they are prepared to sell at prices

Much Lower

Than the same goods have ever been sold for in this market.

WALTHAM WATCHES,

In gold and silver, at reduced prices.

275 MAIN STREET.
apr6

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GOODBAR & GILLILAND,

Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

No. 201 Main Street, Webster Block,

MEMPHIS, TENN. apr6

PRODUCE.

LOW, LOWER, LOWEST,

WE HAVE in store and to arrive, WESTERN PRODUCE GENERALLY,

Consisting, in part, as follows:

All grades Flour, higher to lower, choice, kiln-dried Corn-Meal; all varieties Seed and Eating Potatoes; best Hay, Corn, Oats Bran; Lime, Cement, Plaster, Etc., Etc.

All of which we offer Lower than the Lowest.

W. P. WRIGHT & CO.,
apr6 No. 11 Monroe Street.

DRY GOODS.

TO MERCHANTS ONLY.

An Extra Cheap Lot

White Jaconets,

Swisses,

Tape Checks,

Beautiful Trimmed Flats and Hosiery, Offering at

WM. R. MOORE & CO.'S,
299 Main Street, Next Door North of Peabody Hotel.

P. S.—One Hundred and Fifty Bags COTTON YARNS, at LESS prices than St. Louis, Louisville or Cincinnati. Call soon if you want them.
apr6

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

New York Life Ins. Co.,

—ON THE—

31st Day of December, 1868.

Made in Conformity with the Laws of Tennessee.

NAME:

NEW YORK LIFE INS. CO.,

112 and 114 Broadway, New York.

ASSETS.

Cash			$ 367,351 51
Real Estate in New York			1,028,806 59
Bonds and Mortgages			2,389,900 00
U. S. Securities	$2,954,500 00	Market value.	3,154,868 75
Stock of N. Y. City Bank	39,000 00	Par.	47,862 00
New York State Stocks	1,115,200 00	Market value.	1,172,270 00
Other Stocks	70,000 00	Par.	41,300 00
Loans on Policies			1,237,795 62
Temporary Loans, secured by United States and other Stocks			408,100 00
Premium, due from agents (

DAILY AVALANCHE.

TUESDAY, : : : : : : : APRIL 6, 1869

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

All Business Letters should be addressed to "AVALANCHE," AVALANCHE Building, Memphis, Tenn. tf

Notice to Subscribers.—When papers are marked with an X the time will expire with the next number. tf

Notice to the Public.—All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be *paid* for before they are inserted, except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every *two weeks*. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

A few boarders wanted at the French Boarding House, 79 Jefferson street. 1w

NEW PARASOLS.—New parasols just received at Howell, Wood & Co.'s, 332 Main street. 4t

Immense attraction in gents' hats at Francisco & Wiggin's, Peabody Hotel. 3t

Sea Island and bleached domestics at extraordinary bargains, by M. Kraus & Co.'s, 218 Main street, corner Adams. tf

King of the West Washer and Wringer for sale by H. Wetter & Co., No. 13 and 15 Monroe street. 2w

Men's British half hose, $4 50 per dozen, worth $6, at M. Kraus & Co.'s, 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

Call and convince yourselves that we are selling goods as cheap, if not cheaper, than any house in the city, notwithstanding that we don't quote prices of a few leading articles in the dry goods line.
WALKER BROS. & Co.
3t 229 Main street.

The "Beauty" at Francisco & Wiggin's. 3t

See the King wash before you buy a washing machine. Only $25 00 with the Gipson Wringer. 2w

White-oak and dry ash wood at W. W. C. Miller's, near the corner of Causey and Vance streets. 1w

Printed Irish linen very cheap at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

HARD ON THE GAMBLERS.—In the bill for the strengthening of the public credit, which passed both Houses and was signed by the President on the 16th ultimo, was a clause increasing the tax on playing cards to one dollar and forty-two cents per pack.

A novel style of ventilating hat introduced this day by Francisco & Wiggin. 3t

Spring silks and spring poplins—striped and checked, and all desirable shades, just received at Howell, Wood & Co.'s, 332 Main street. 4t

The attention of ladies is especially called to our large and varied stock of the latest styles of dress silks, poplins, mozambiques, linen lawns, organdies, white goods of every description. Call and examine. We are determined not to be undersold.
WALKER BROS. & Co.
3t

10-4 bleached sheeting fifty cents per yard at M. Kraus & Co.'s, 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

Just received and open for inspection the largest stock of laces, fans, parasols, corsets and hosiery ever brought to the city. [3t] WALKER BROS. & Co.

The Fifth avenue silk hat, a perfect gem, at Francisco & Wiggin's. 3t

Dress goods twenty-five cents per yard at M. Kraus & Co.'s, 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

NOTICE.—If the thieves that robbed my office on Sunday night, March 14th, will return the papers that can be of no possible value to them, a liberal reward will be paid and no questions asked.
J. B. WOODWARD,
3t Attorney, cor. Second and Monroe sts.

SEED POTATOES.—Two hundred barrels pinkeye potatoes for sale cheap. Anderson & Gay, corner Front and Union streets. tf

Sensation Hat at Francisco & Wiggin's. 3t

Large lot of White and fancy marseilles quilts at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

King of the West Washer and Wringer will remove all stains and streaks from clothing. 2w

Ladies' white cotton hose, $1 75 per dozen, worth $3, at M. Kraus & Co.'s, 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.—New spring goods just received at Howell, Wood & Co.'s Southern Palace, 332 Main street. 4t

The Bluff City Stock Yard is the *horse and mule mart* of the city. *One hundred and fifty* head of *horses and mules* just received and will be sold *cheap* to close consignments. *Planters, druggists and others* in want of stock should call at *once* and supply their wants. 3t

Country merchants wanting dry goods, can save the prices of M. Kraus & Co., 218 Main street, corner of Adams, before purhasing elsewhere. tf

Goshen butter, country eggs, fresh meal, lard in kegs and caddies, Mocha, Java and Laguayra coffee, condensed milk, at the cash store. OLIVER, FINNIE & Co.

Satin parasols, $3 50, at M. Kraus & Co.'s, 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

King of the West Washer wash free of charge at the residence of any person wishing a washing machine. 2w

High-colored kid gloves, all shades and all sizes, at Howell, Wood & Co.'s, 332 Main street. 4t

Striped poplins fifty cents per yard, worth seventy-five, at M. Kraus & Co.'s, 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

Beautiful silk sacques at B. Lowenstein & Bros'. 2t

Shawls, parasols and dress goods, new designs, just received.
MENKEN BROTHERS.
2t

Gentlemen, please look at those white shirts, undershirts, drawers and linen handkerchiefs, at M. Kraus & Co.'s, 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

The raffle for the well known stallion "Stonewall Jackson," will take place this evening without fail at Shocks' saloon, next to the Overton Hotel. Those interested will please be present.

New goods at B. Lowenstein & Bros'. 2t

Lawn Dale 4-4 bleached domestic, at fifteen cents per yard, at M. Kraus & Co.'s, 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

You might save a few dimes by purchasing your tomatoes, green corn, strawberries, peaches, currants, oysters, salmon, lobsters and all canned goods from the cash house of Oliver, Finnie & Co.

WANTED.—Numbers of the AVALANCHE of June 3d and 12th; July 6th and 28th; August 2d; November 24th, 25th, and 27th; December 8th, 9th, 20th and 24th, 1868 to complete our files. Any of our friends having these numbers, will confer a favor by leaving them at this office. tf

New styles silk and poplins at B. Lowenstein & Bros'. 2t

DRY WOOD.—The only seasoned wood in the city is for sale by George W. Baxter. Office with Bigley, Mellersh & Co., corner Main and South Court streets. 2t

New parasols, all shades, all prices and all kinds, just received at Howell, Wood & Co.'s, 332 Main street. 4t

New dress trimmings, notions, hosiery, handkerchiefs, etc., etc., just received at Howell, Wood & Co.'s, 332 Main street. 4t

TO MERCHANTS.—We have the largest stock of staple and fancy dry goods, ready made clothing, boots, shoes and hats, at prices which will save you the trouble and expense of going farther North.
WALKER BROS. & Co.,
3t 229 Main street.

"SILVER MOON FLOUR."—We still have that well-tried brand of flour, always good, quite low now for cash.
OLIVER, FINNIE & Co.

New goods just received at B. Lowenstein & Bros'. 2t

One hundred and twenty thousand more Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines in use than any other. 4t

Job lot of corsets at $1 each, at M. Kraus & Co.'s, 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

JUST RECEIVED.—The finest assortment of fancy shirts that ever was brought to this market. Our stock of furnishing goods is complete. Call and examine our new goods.
1w J. W. SHEED & Co.

Please call at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams, and examine their black and colored silks and black and colored alpacas. tf

THE DICKENS TRAGEDY.

The Examination Yesterday---The Testimony for the Defense.

Full Report of the Proceedings.

The investigation into the double murder on the 16th of February, at the house of Mr. Thomas Dickens, near Big Creek, in which E. C. Patterson is charged with being an accessory before the fact, was resumed yesterday in the Circuit Court room, before Justices Griffith and Hill.

TESTIMONY OF T. R. NELSON.

T. R. Nelson was the first witness called for the defense yesterday morning, and on being sworn and interrogated by General Wallace said: I have known the defendant, Patterson, for about four years; I live in his neighborhood; I am acquainted with his character for peace and quietude; it is good.

TESTIMONY OF W. H. HODGES.

W. H. Hodges was the next witness. On being sworn he said: I live eighteen miles north of Memphis; I am a neighbor of Patterson's, and I am acquainted with him; I know his character for peace and quietude; it is good; with the generality of people he bears a good character; I know Robert Humphreys, he is a nephew of mine; I don't know where he lived during the past year or two; he has been living all over the country; the most of the time he has been living at Mr. Dickens' and Mr. John Bolton's; I saw him on the Sunday after the killing; it was about a mile from Dickens' house where I saw him; I had heard he was badly hurt, and went to inquire about it; when I talked to him about the shooting he said he could not recognize the persons that did the shooting, as he was scared too bad to know anything.

General Wallace—Did you not ask ask him about being scared?

Witness—I was only talking about the shooting; he said he knew that two men did the shooting—that there were two men; he said nothing about morphine; this was on Sunday, between one and two o'clock; I rode along with him about a mile; I and have always been friendly with him.

Cross-examined by Colonel Gantt—My name is Wm. Hodges, but I am sometimes called "Bud" Hodges; Humphrey's is a nephew of mine; I heard on the Sunday morning after the shooting that he was about to die, and I went over to see him; I heard it on the Sunday morning; I live on the Bolton farm, eighteen miles from the city, and nine or ten miles from Dickens'; I live on the same plantation as Mr. Patterson, some half a mile from his house; I am not a renter from him; neither do I work for him; I am "right smart" at his house; I was at Patterson's house on the night of the killing; I heard about the killing on Sunday morning; Patterson never heard of the killing till Sunday morning; he heard it at the same time that I did; I was at his house on Friday and Saturday, and left on Sunday; Patterson came home on Friday from Memphis after I got over there; I went over there to meet Loller; Loller was building a new house for Andrews; I am brother-in-law to Patterson; Patterson did not leave the house till Sunday; I heard of the shooting on Sunday morning; Dr. Peyton told us about it; I heard my nephew was about to die, and I went over to find him—to see about him; I was not at the house more than an hour before I heard that he had only got a flesh wound; I don't remember when I had seen him before that time, as he was living all round the country. I stayed about two weeks with Patterson. I have known him about eighteen months; I live with Joe Andrews; my nephew, when talking with me, said nothing about Memphis; when I was there Mrs. Blasdell, Dickens and Thomas Dickens were riding with him; he said he was badly scared, and said he could not recognize the men who did the shooting if he saw them; at the time I met them I was riding Patterson's horse; I went back to my own place, and then went to Patterson's, and told Patterson about it.

Colonel Gantt—Do you know that Humphreys was told not to talk about this thing to you as you were riding Patterson's horse?

Witness—I do not know that.

Colonel Gantt—Did you not hear old man Dickens tell him not to talk about it?

Witness—He told Dr. Dickens when he was talking about it to "hush," and said, "You talk too much;" this was at the time we were going along the road; it was between one and two o'clock; I stopped at Prior's house to see my nephew Humphreys, but he was gone when I got there; I then got on my horse and followed him; I was while talking to him that he said he would not recognize the man who shot him; I went back to Patterson's, but while telling him about the shooting I did not tell him that Humphreys had said to me that he could not recognize the man who did the shooting; I told him about the shooting that night; I told him what Humphreys told me about it; I have never talked with Patterson about more than twice; I told him I was going to see Humphreys before I went, and he told me to take his horse; I had nothing but mules at my place. There was a negro boy with me; he went with me to Prior's; he wanted to go and I took him; he was working about Patterson's; I just told Patterson about the shooting; he had done gone to bed when I got back to the house; Dr. Peyton got his information about the shooting over at Rufus Wynn's; Patterson was present at the time; Dr. Peyton said that Green Wilson and Nancy Dickens were killed, and that Humphreys was badly wounded; he said that was all; I did not tell Patterson half as much as Dr. Peyton told him; I don't remember when I told Patterson that Humphreys could not recognize the men who did the shooting; I don't remember whether it was the next day or not; it may have been a week after, but I do not remember; I was talking to him and Wade Bolton at Patterson's about the shooting; Bolton had heard a different tale, and I told him how it was; he asked me how it all took place; I don't know that he was there when the shooting took place; this was before Patterson was arrested; Patterson and Bolton were together when I told them about what Humphreys said; they did not seem anxious about it; I know Bob Thompson; I have seen him a dozen times; I have seen him three or four times at Patterson's; I don't know whether he was in Patterson's company; I heard him say he had taken some depositions for him; I don't know Morgan; I saw Inman at Patterson's twice; he was about twenty-five years of age and was a well-built man; I saw him twice at Patterson's before the shooting; Thompson introduced him to me; he stayed three or four days at Patterson's; I am only at Patterson's at night; I walk over there, stop till bed time, and sometimes stop all night; I don't remember when I saw my nephew before that; I never heard that the shooting was done by Morgan and Inman; Dr. Dickens told me that they were suspected.

Colonel Gantt—Did you know that they were suspected?

General Wallace—I object.

Colonel Gantt withdrew the question.

Witness resumed—I have not read the newspapers about this case; Dr. Dickens was the one who told me that Morgan and Inman were suspected; that was before Patterson was arrested.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES CARROLL.

James Carroll on being sworn said: I have been acquainted with Patterson for about three years; I know his general character for peace and quietude; I know his general reputation; it is good among his neighbors.

Cross-examined by Colonel Gantt—I have known Patterson for three years.

TESTIMONY OF LEWIS SELBY.

Judge Lewis Selby on being sworn said: I am acquainted with Patterson; I boarded at the same house with him; I know his general reputation; I never heard much about his character; I never heard anything to the contrary, or that his character was good; that is, I never heard anything against him; as far as I know his character for peace and quietude was good among the boarders.

Cross-examined—I mean so far as I know, his character was good among the boarders; this is all about it; I did not know anything about his character outside the house; I have heard he has had difficulties; I have read it in the newspapers; among those in the house there was nothing said about it; I have heard of his being arrested; I read it in the newspapers; I have known him three or four years; I only know from rumor and from reading the newspapers of his being in a difficulty before this; I heard of the court house matter.

TESTIMONY OF S. S. REMBERT.

S. S. Rembert on being sworn, said: I am acquainted with Patterson's general character for peace and quietude; it is good.

TESTIMONY OF B. F. HAWKINS.

B. F. Hawkins, on being sworn, said: I am acquainted with the general character of Patterson for peace and quietude; it is good; I have been examined as a witness for the State in this case.

TESTIMONY OF ANDREW WARD.

Andrew Ward, on being sworn, said: I am acquainted with the general character of Patterson for peace and quietude; it is good.

Cross-examined by Colonel Gantt—I have known him for three years.

TESTIMONY OF T. H. MCGEE.

T. H. McGee, on being sworn, said: I am acquainted with the general character of Patterson for peace and quietude; it is very good.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS TAYLOR.

Thomas Taylor, on being sworn, said: I am not acquainted with the general character of the defendant, Patterson.

TESTIMONY OF W. H. MONCRIEF.

W. H. Moncrief, on being sworn, said: I was sworn and examined in this case by the State; I do not know that I am well acquainted with the general character of the defendant, Patterson, for peace and quietude.

The investigation into the double murder on the 16th of February, at the house of Mr. Thomas Dickens, near Big Creek, in which E. C. Patterson is charged with being an accessory before the fact, was resumed yesterday in the Circuit Court room, before Justices Griffith and Hill.

TESTIMONY OF T. R. NELSON.

T. R. Nelson was the first witness called for the defense yesterday morning, and on being sworn and interrogated by General Wallace said: I have known the defendant, Patterson, for about four years; I live in his neighborhood; I am acquainted with his character for peace and quietude; it is good.

TESTIMONY OF W. H. HODGES.

W. H. Hodges was the next witness. On being sworn he said: I live eighteen miles north of Memphis; I am a neighbor of Patterson's, and I am acquainted with him; I know his character for peace and quietude; it is good; with the generality of people he bears a good character; I know Robert Humphreys, he is a nephew of mine; I don't know where he lived during the past year or two; he has been living all over the country; the most of the time he has been living at Mr. Dickens' and Mr. John Bolton's; I saw him on the Sunday after the killing; it was about a mile from Dickens' house where I saw him; I had heard he was badly hurt, and went to inquire about it; when I talked to him about the shooting he said he could not recognize the persons that did the shooting, as he was scared too bad to know anything.

General Wallace—Did you not ask ask him about being scared?

Witness—I was only talking about the shooting; he said he knew that two men did the shooting—that there were two men; he said nothing about morphine; this was on Sunday, between one and two o'clock; I rode along with him about a mile; I and have always been friendly with him.

Cross-examined by Colonel Gantt—My name is Wm. Hodges, but I am sometimes called "Bud" Hodges; Humphrey's is a nephew of mine; I heard on the Sunday morning after the shooting that he was about to die, and I went over to see him; I heard it on the Sunday morning; I heard my nephew was about to die, and I went over to find him—to see about him; I was not at the house more than an hour before I heard that he had only got a flesh wound; I don't remember when I had seen him before that time, as he was living all round the country. I stayed about two weeks with Patterson. I have known him about eighteen months; I live with Joe Andrews; my nephew, when talking with me, said nothing about Memphis; when I was there Mrs. Blasdell, Dickens and Thomas Dickens were riding with him; he said he was badly scared, and said he could not recognize the men who did the shooting if he saw them; at the time I met them I was riding Patterson's horse; I went back to my own place, and then went to Patterson's, and told Patterson about it.

Colonel Gantt—Do you know that Humphreys was told not to talk about this thing to you as you were riding Patterson's horse?

Witness—I do not know that.

Colonel Gantt—Did you not hear old man Dickens tell him not to talk about it?

Witness—He told Dr. Dickens when he was talking about it to "hush," and said, "You talk too much;" this was at the time we were going along the road; it was between one and two o'clock; I stopped at Prior's house to see my nephew Humphreys, but he was gone when I got there; I then got on my horse and followed him; I was while talking to him that he said he would not recognize the man who shot him; I went back to Patterson's, but while telling him about the shooting I did not tell him that Humphreys had said to me that he could not recognize the man who did the shooting; I told him about the shooting that night; I told him what Humphreys told me about it; I have never talked with Patterson about more than twice; I told him I was going to see Humphreys before I went, and he told me to take his horse; I had nothing but mules at my place. There was a negro boy with me; he went with me to Prior's; he wanted to go and I took him; he was working about Patterson's; I just told Patterson about the shooting; he had done gone to bed when I got back to the house; Dr. Peyton got his information about the shooting over at Rufus Wynn's; Patterson was present at the time; Dr. Peyton said that Green Wilson and Nancy Dickens were killed, and that Humphreys was badly wounded; he said that was all; I did not tell Patterson half as much as Dr. Peyton told him; I don't remember when I told Patterson that Humphreys could not recognize the men who did the shooting; I don't remember whether it was the next day or not; it may have been a week after, but I do not remember; I was talking to him and Wade Bolton at Patterson's about the shooting; Bolton had heard a different tale, and I told him how it was; he asked me how it all took place; I don't know that he was there when the shooting took place; this was before Patterson was arrested; Patterson and Bolton were together when I told them about what Humphreys said; they did not seem anxious about it; I know Bob Thompson; I have seen him a dozen times; I have seen him three or four times at Patterson's; I don't know whether he was in Patterson's company; I heard him say he had taken some depositions for him; I don't know Morgan; I saw Inman at Patterson's twice; he was about twenty-five years of age and was a well-built man; I saw him twice at Patterson's before the shooting; Thompson introduced him to me; he stayed three or four days at Patterson's; I am only at Patterson's at night; I walk over there, stop till bed time, and sometimes stop all night; I don't remember when I saw my nephew before that; I never heard that the shooting was done by Morgan and Inman; Dr. Dickens told me that they were suspected.

Colonel Gantt—Did you know that they were suspected?

General Wallace—I object.

Colonel Gantt withdrew the question.

Witness resumed—I have not read the newspapers about this case; Dr. Dickens was the one who told me that Morgan and Inman were suspected; that was before Patterson was arrested.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES CARROLL.

James Carroll on being sworn said: I have been acquainted with Patterson for about three years; I know his general character for peace and quietude; I know his general reputation; it is good among his neighbors.

Cross-examined by Colonel Gantt—I have known Patterson for three years.

TESTIMONY OF LEWIS SELBY.

Judge Lewis Selby on being sworn said: I am acquainted with Patterson; I boarded at the same house with him; I know his general reputation; I never heard much about his character; I never heard anything to the contrary, or that his character was good; that is, I never heard anything against him; as far as I know his character for peace and quietude was good among the boarders.

Cross-examined—I mean so far as I know, his character was good among the boarders; this is all about it; I did not know anything about his character outside the house; I have heard he has had difficulties; I have read it in the newspapers; among those in the house there was nothing said about it; I have heard of his being arrested; I read it in the newspapers; I have known him three or four years; I only know from rumor and from reading the newspapers of his being in a difficulty before this; I heard of the court house matter.

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TESTIMONY OF ANDREW WARD.

Andrew Ward, on being sworn, said: I am acquainted with the general character of Patterson for peace and quietude; it is good.

Cross-examined by Colonel Gantt—I have known him for three years.

TESTIMONY OF T. H. MCGEE.

T. H. McGee, on being sworn, said: I am acquainted with the general character of Patterson for peace and quietude; it is very good.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS TAYLOR.

Thomas Taylor, on being sworn, said: I am not acquainted with the general character of the defendant, Patterson.

TESTIMONY OF W. H. MONCRIEF.

W. H. Moncrief, on being sworn, said: I was sworn and examined in this case by the State; I do not know that I am well acquainted with the general character of the defendant, Patterson, for peace and quietude.

Cross-examined by Colonel Gantt—He was in bed when he gave his evidence; he had been wounded; the dead bodies were half a mile off at the time; he was in consultation partly; I did not know anything about morphine; I am not a doctor; I think he said he could not tell whether it was white men or black men who did the shooting; he was in very great pain when I asked these questions; he laughed when I asked, but not much; he was in good humor; sometimes people laugh when they are in pain; the man who taker drove me out to the place; Wilson was shot three or four times and also stabbed; the woman was also shot and stabbed; that was all I found out; I have not taken the statements of the witnesses in writing.

Re-examined by General Wallace—Wilson had so many wounds that I cannot describe them; he had about a dozen in his breast.

TESTIMONY OF P. M. WINTERS.

P. M. Winters being sworn, said—I know a colored man named George Washington; that is I knew of him two or three years ago; I know that colored man standing at the stove (Washington); I have known him two or three years; he is the fellow who got Judge Hunter and Beauchamp into difficulty about straw ball; I know his general character for truth and veracity, and I would not believe him under oath; in my estimation he is very bad; he goes on bonds and swears to be worth property; his reputation is bad; he qualified to be worth property before Judge Hunter; I saw him do it.

General Wallace—Do you know his reputation as a straw bondsman.

Colonel Gantt—I object to the question.

General Wallace withdrew the question.

Cross-examined—I live in Memphis; I am examined on a plea of bond; I am acquainted with his general reputation is bad; I don't know the names of his associates; I never remarked them.

TESTIMONY OF C. L. MORRISON.

C. L. Morrison on being sworn said—I have known the colored man, Washington, for two or three years; I have been in the employ of the Sheriff, and my business has been to round up criminals; I have also been a constable in a Justice's office; I have been ferreting out criminals as a detective; I know the general reputation of Washington; it is bad.

General Wallace—do you know it is very bad.

General Gantt—I object.

Witness—I would not believe him on oath.

Cross-examined by Colonel Gantt—My business is that of a detective; I have not seen Washington with a great many persons; I have seen him among bad characters; I have seen him in Bob Church's gambling saloon and round about DeSoto street; I have seen him with two white men; I don't know of my own knowledge of his being with John or Zack Curlin; I have seen in the papers about him; I don't know a man named Inman; the only Inman I ever knew died several years ago; that was the only one I ever knew.

TESTIMONY OF ANGELO MARRE.

Angelo Marre, on being sworn, said: I know George Washington; I have known him three or four years; I have been a detective on the police force, and engaged in ferreting out criminals; I have seen Washington at various places; I know his general reputation for truth and veracity; it is bad; from my own knowledge of him I would not believe him on oath.

Cross-examined by Colonel Gantt—I was on the police force about two years; I was discharged from the force; I had been a detective.

Colonel Gantt—Were you the principal witness in the Beaumont affair.

Mr. Hallum objected, and the question was withdrawn.

TESTIMONY OF MISS WADE BOLTON.

Miss Wade Bolton, a very intelligent and pretty young lady of about fifteen years of age, was the next witness. On being sworn, she said: I know Mr. Patterson; I have known him three or four years; I know where he was on the 16th of February; he was at home; I was there at the time; he retired to bed that night about eleven o'clock; that was the night Wilson and Marry were killed; I am a sister of Mr. Patterson's wife; I am also a sister to Dr. Dickens' wife; I went to Mr. Patterson's on the 10th of February, and remained there about two weeks.

Cross-examined by Colonel Gantt—I know a man by the name of Inman; I saw him at Mr. Patterson's; I saw Inman at Patterson's before the shooting, not after.

Re-examined by Mr. Hallum—I saw him at the party; there were many other people at the party; I saw him on the Sunday after the party.

W. T. MITCHELL'S CHARACTER.

The witnesses called to speak of the character of Mr. Mitchell were dismissed, counsel announcing that that gentleman's character was as good as that of any one in the country.

TESTIMONY OF M. P. WALT.

Mr. M. P. Walt on being sworn said—I have known Patterson for four years; I know his general character for peace and quietude; it is good.

TESTIMONY OF MR. NEWTON.

Michael Newton on being sworn said:—I know the colored boy George Washington; I have heard him called Aberdeen because he came from that place; he is now in the court room; I have known him between three and four years.

Mr. Hallum—Did you hear him say anything about this case and if so, state when, where and what took place?

Witness—I saw him in Curlin's meat shop last week one day; I don't know the exact day; it was before he gave his testimony; I don't know how he commenced to speak about the case.

Mr. Hallum—State what he said.

Colonel Gantt—You must state time and place, and I therefore object.

The court overruled the objection.

Colonel Gantt contended that the law backs were on his side.

Mr. Hallum—Witness, state where Whashington made the statement you refer to, and when it was made.

Witness—It was made about a week ago last Friday or Saturday; I was in Curlin's meat shop at the time; I was in conversation with Washington and he remarked that he had been sick and that he was subpœned in this case; the Dickens and Patterson case, and the proposition had been made that if he would swear to certain things he would get enough money to last him two years; my impression was that Stokes had told him he was subpœned in the case but I do not know that Stokes had told him about the money, neither did I understand that Stokes or Patterson had promised him money; I know his general reputation; it is very bad; I would not believe him on oath.

Cross-examined by Colonel Gantt—I have known him eighteen months or two years; I have heard him called Aberdeen and President Jackson; I never heard him called Washington; he did not say in Curlin's that Stokes offered him money; he did not say Dickens or Colonel Gantt or General Sale had offered him money; he did not mention any names; he left Curlin's store occasionally; it is Amos Curlin's store; I never saw him with Jack or Zack Curlin till this year I have been farming; I have been butchering and buying cattle this year; I am not in partnership with anybody; I have sold beef to Curlin; I married Amos Curlin's sister; I have no feeling in this case, except to see justice done; I read about the case in the paper; I saw Washington's statement in the paper, and it heard a portion of it while passing through the court-room; I had previously heard from him that he was going to get money; Amos and Tom Curlin were both there at the time; Amos heard a portion of what he said; when I saw the statement in the paper I mentioned it to Amos; I merely named it to Amos; I thought it was an uncommon thing to be hired to give evidence; he did not tell on which side he was going to swear; I know that his evidence was about Amos; his name was in it; I merely said was it possible that the nigger had been hired to swear; Amos Curlin served the subpœna on me; I am in the cattle trade; I have been buying and selling and occasionally killing; I have been living here three years in December; I came from Kentucky, where I was farming; I farmed at Dr. Bunting's place, seven miles from the city; last year I bought out Charley Johnson, with Nat. Woodson, over in Arkansas.

TESTIMONY OF MAJOR RANBAUT.

G. V. Rambaut on being sworn said: I think I know the reputation of Patterson for peace and quietude; it is good.

Cross-examined by General Sale—I have been a merchant in this city off and on over ten years; I was a soldier for four years; I was in the Confederate army, on the opposite side of Patterson; I was after him at that time; since that time I have been in the commission business; I speak of Patterson's character as the man that preasumes this attack, judging from his intelligence, was born. An article known to the oldest inhabitants, whose houses he visited in his old sulky before the day of railroads, and distributed his medicine and extended his fame far and wide. Dying at a very advanced age, he bequeathed, sometime before his death, the receipt to his son, C. A. Simmons, and the authority to make it. And to confirm that authority wrote the following:

STATE OF GEORGIA, }
CATOOSA COUNTY. }

Know all men by these presents, That I have authorized my son, C. A. Simmons, to make all my medicines and to use my name in preparing and selling all my medicines; and I also authorize him, the said C. A. Simmons, to print or have printed, anything he may see proper to change the time of the floral offering, to the first Saturday in May, which will be observed hereafter. Arrangements were made to appropriately decorate the Confederate graves, and committees were appointed to decorate the Confederate Soldiers' Monument and superintend the decoration of the graves:

Ladies—Mrs. T. C. Latham (chair), Mrs. W. Messick, Misses Florence Bugg, Molloy, Jennie Wooldridge, Henrietta Lenow, Teodie Owen.

Gentlemen—Major R. P. Duncan, Col. Hamilton, Garnett, Parker, W. H. Woolbridge, J. H. Rainey, Dr. J. H. Erskine.

A suitable orator for the occasion will be selected and announced through the city papers.

The question of the permanent monument was discussed. The ladies have $2,100, the sum heretofore realized for that purpose. A collection will be taken up on the grounds on the day of the exercises to augment it.

"Silks," "silks;" "poplins," "poplins;" at B. Lowenstein & Bros'. 2t

All wool cassimeres at seventy-five cents per yard at M. Kraus & Co.'s, 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

SPRING CROP.—Among the variety of articles raised by industrious cultivators there is no necessity to make the foot a hotbed for raising corns. The crop does not pay—in fact it is only fit to be eradicated. Subsists in a plantation are nothing to it. The corn is an abomination; it is a provocative of blasphemy; it is a joy-killer, a temper tryer, a demon ever lying in wait to torment, a gate-way of the cruelest *auta de fe*. It ought to be warned against, exterminated, abolished, annihilated. The conquering enemy of the corn is in this city at the Pooles, and all who are tired of submitting to an unnecessary martyrdom, should call in his powerful aid, change the mean, foot-torturing enemy of corns, bunions and dragoons," and come off free and liberated. Take your corn in your boot, as it has got there, and limp with it to the Peabody. Dr. Lane will soon stop the limping, and the sufferer will become agile, lively and joyful.

All colors silk fringe, colored satin and new styles dress buttons at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

Call and examine the elegant line of dress goods for spring suits, just received at Howell, Wood & Co.'s, 332 Main street. 4t

White and pink mosquito netting 45, 50, 65 and 75 cents per yard, at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

PERSONAL.—Mr. E. H. Leidy returned from the East yesterday, where he has been making extensive purchases of hats and caps for the spring and summer trade. His large and rapidly increasing business has necessitated several trips of this character since the commencement of the year—a fact which speaks volumes for his enterprise and management.

Among the list of arrivals at the Worsham House ago the following well known gentlemen: Major J. M. Rodgers, of Pine Bend, Ark.; Colonel T. R. Nelson, Tenn.; Colonel B. T. Browdie, De Soto, Miss.; Colonel J. H. Brahan, Mississippi; Mr. John Hanson, Philadelphia, Penn.

New style silk sacques made to order at B. Lowenstein & Bros'. 2t

Entirely new styles of hats at Francisco & Wiggin's. 3t

All linen towels $1 50 per dozen at M. Kraus & Co.'s, 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

Latest style sacques made to order at B. Lowenstein & Bros'. 2t

Ladies' all linen handkerchiefs $1 25 per dozen at M. Kraus & Co.'s, 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

LOVE AND LAW.—A case of domestic trouble, connected with well known parties of this city, is before one of our courts in its initial form. The lady claims divorce and alimony as a wife, claiming that she lived in the position of a wife for two years with the gentleman in the State of New York, and that by the laws of that State such a term of residence, with such relation, constitutes a legal and valid marriage. The matter is likely to become one of the *causes celebres* of the Memphis bar.

Large lot linens and cottonades at M. Kraus & Co.'s, 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

Please look at the cheap table linen and Russian towels at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

POCKET PICKING.—Tom Jefferson is coal black, marked with the small-pox, and a thief; the police pronounce him one of the worst in the city. At the corner of Third and Jefferson on Saturday, in connection with a white man, he tried to get a man from the country, F. M. Hamilton, into the notorious double-headed tobacco box. Failing in that, fifty dollars was adroitly snatched from Mr. Hamilton's vest side-pocket. Jefferson was arrested.

Please look at the cheap table linen and Russia towels at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

SEVEN SINNERS.—Seven negro women were up before the Police Commissioner yesterday on charge of assault; beating and throwing bricks with fearful interjections—not selected in ornamental English, were testified to. Matters were mixed up, and when we left court bothered witnesses were trying to enlighten a bothered Judge under the muddling question of a botheration lawyer.

Read the advertisement of B. Lowenstein & Bros'. 2t

Huck towels $3 per dozen at M. Kraus & Co's, 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

ROOM FOR THE LADIES.—Spring bonnets and spring fashions just now provide terrific curiosity with velocipedes and judicial candidates, and as the ladies are pleased to wear and display both for the public benefit, without expense to the public treasury, the least a grateful and admiring people can do is to afford them what it accords to velocipede runners—a clear track—by keeping the sidewalks free from all obstructions. A commencement was made of this good work yesterday, by fining a storekeeper for lumbering up the footway. Let the barrels and boxes be kept out of the streets, and all good citizens cry: *Place aux dames.*

All linen lawns fifty cents per yard at M. Kraus & Co.'s, 218 Main street, corner Adams. tf

Personal—A Reply.

Our attention has been called to an article marked "Personal" as an advertisment in the "Memphis AVALANCHE," in which our name has been pretty freely used by a person who seems to believe he is himself, which may be the case if he is not *beside himself*, to all of which we have no objection, and hope he will long remain in a state of perfect preservation, all except his temper.

This said gentleman attempts to claim sole proprietorship of Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator or medicine for liver diseases, and wants to make out himself of sufficient importance for any one to copy after or imitate, and in a very illiterate manner uses the hackneyed phrase in medical advertisements of counterfeiter. The assurance of this person is certainly only excelled by his ignorance and impudence. Had we any desire to copy after or imitate we should certainly select a more creditable example to follow in the wake of, or something that would reflect to our benefit. Our ambition would lead us to emulate men of high degree, and men never stoop to the level of one who shows more the disposition of a backbiter, than a medicine man or gentleman.

The article of which we are sole proprietors is old Dr. A. G. Simmons' liver medicine,

THE BEST LIVER REGULATOR

known in the world; manufactured for over thirty-five years by a gentleman that was well known throughout the majority of the Southern States as the manufacturer of liver medicines; a man who made the article a household word" in the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Texas and Mississippi, etc., who manufactured it as a blessing to the sick before his death, the receipt to his son, C. A. Simmons, and the authority to make it. And to confirm that authority wrote the following:

STATE OF GEORGIA, }
CATOOSA COUNTY. }

Know all men by these presents, That I have authorized my son, C. A. Simmons, to make all my medicines and to use my name in preparing and selling all my medicines; and I also authorize him, the said C. A. Simmons, to print or have printed, anything he may see proper to change the time of the floral offering, to the first Saturday in May, which will be observed hereafter. Arrangements were made to appropriately decorate the Confederate graves, and committees were appointed to decorate the Confederate Soldiers' Monument and superintend the decoration of the graves:

Ladies—Mrs. T. C. Latham (chair), Mrs. W. Messick, Misses Florence Bugg, Molloy, Jennie Wooldridge, Henrietta Lenow, Teodie Owen,

Gentlemen—Major R. P. Duncan, Col. Hamilton, Garnett, Parker, W. H. Woolbridge, J. H. Rainey, Dr. J. H. Erskine.

A suitable orator for the occasion will be selected and announced through the city papers.

The question of the permanent monument was discussed. The ladies have $2,100, the sum heretofore realized for that purpose. A collection will be taken up on the grounds on the day of the exercises to augment it.

"Silks," "silks;" "poplins," "poplins;" at B. Lowenstein & Bros'. 2t

All wool cassimeres at seventy-five cents per yard at M. Kraus & Co.'s, 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

SPRING CROP.—Among the variety of articles raised by industrious cultivators there is no necessity to make the foot a hotbed for raising corns. The crop does not pay—in fact it is only fit to be eradicated. Subsists in a plantation are nothing to it. The corn is an abomination; it is a provocative of blasphemy; it is a joy-killer, a temper tryer, a demon ever lying in wait to torment, a gate-way of the cruelest *auta de fe*. It ought to be warned against, exterminated, abolished, annihilated. The conquering enemy of the corn is in this city at the Pooles, and all who are tired of submitting to an unnecessary martyrdom, should call in his powerful aid, change the mean, foot-torturing enemy of corns, bunions and dragoons," and come off free and liberated. Take your corn in your boot, as it has got there, and limp with it to the Peabody. Dr. Lane will soon stop the limping, and the sufferer will become agile, lively and joyful.

All colors silk fringe, colored satin and new styles dress buttons at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

Call and examine the elegant line of dress goods for spring suits, just received at Howell, Wood & Co.'s, 332 Main street. 4t

White and pink mosquito netting 45, 50, 65 and 75 cents per yard, at M. Kraus & Co's., 218 Main street, corner of Adams. tf

PERSONA

DAILY AVALANCHE

Financial and Commercial.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
MONDAY EVENING, April 5, 1869.

The general trade of the city has been dull throughout the week, though from a moderate accession of country buyers, a little more animation is apparent at the close. In the country, planters continue to give undivided attention to the crops, and in the city every mercantile interest is more or less hampered by the sluggish movement of our leading staple. Early in the week an advance of ¼d occurred in the Liverpool market, in connection with which there was a fair export trade, but for several days backy ery little has been done, and as each day brings holders into closer competition with the India crop, while accounts from the spinning interest in England continue to be discouraging, it seems unreasonable to look for any further improvement. The Manchester market, it is true, is represented as nearly bare of cotton goods, but it seems, as in the case of provisions, that prices have reached as high a point as consumers will stand. The best that can be expected is that manufacturers will be enabled to work off their goods at prices justifying the present market value of the raw material. Last year, when the situation looked as favorable for holders as it does now, cotton reached its highest point, 32c in this market, on the 23d of April, from which it steadily declined until it touched 28½c on the 11th of June, after which it advanced until it reached 31c on the 2d of July, from which point it gradually receded to 27c on the 13th of August. That the position of cotton is strong and that there is hardly a possibility of any serious decline, no one will gainsay, but prices are out of proportion, and severe losses have already been sustained in carrying. On the 6th of April, 1868, cotton was 12½d in Liverpool, 29@29½c in New York, while gold was 137¾@138 and standard sheetings 19@19½c. On Saturday last gold was 131¾, standard sheetings 15½@16½c, cotton 12¾@12¾d in Liverpool and 28¾c in New York. In view of these facts, and the continued unfavorable reports of the manufacturing interest in England, it now behooves holders to consider well the situation and determine whether it will be to their advantage to carry cotton any farther into the season or to realize now at fair and reasonable prices. At all events it will be decidedly to their advantage to let go a portion of their stock at present prices, for the effect that reduced stocks would create abroad.

In money matters there is little new of interest. Eastern exchange is in better supply than at the date of our last review, but it is unequally distributed, and some banks are still obliged to supply themselves from their neighbors at $1 25@1 50 per $1,000 premium. In this way shipments of currency are avoided. Cotton bills are discounted at ½c.@¾ per cent. and checks on New York are supplied at ¾ per cent premium. New Orleans exchange is dull at ¾c, ¼c off buying, and par selling. It is little in demand, and some of the banks have ordered balances transferred to New York accounts at a fair profit. Some time bills have been negotiated at 1 per cent. off on 30 day Eastern and 1¼ per cent. on New Orleans.

Gold is little called for, but, as the supply is very scant, it continues to bring close on New York rates. Dealers buy at 131 and sell at 132 in counter transactions. It opened in New York to-day at 131¾ and closed at 131¾. A large short interest in New York market continues to sustain rates.

Scrip continues inactive. Dealers report none on the market and very little demand. One dealer sold a check of $600 on the city to-day at 76¾, but 77 is the rate generally asked. Another dealer bought two small amounts at 75@76. Dealers are in the market for county scrip at 70@72 and are holding it at 74@75. It is expected to advance from the funding of the county debt, for which there are active preparations. Police scrip is in better supply. Dealers buy at 95@96, and sell at 97@98.

It is useless to talk of stocks or securities. There are none on the market. Occasionally we learn of light transactions in Government securities at about New York rates.

Our dispatches from New York to-day are meagre and give but the intelligence that the unfavorable bank statement of last week and the stringency of the money market have influenced a decline in stocks. The two p.m. stock quotations are as follows:

Tennessee bonds, old	—
Tennessee bonds, new	—
Bonds of 1881	116
5-20s of '62	119¾
5-20s of '64	114¾
5-20s of '65	116¾
5-20s, new, of '65	115¾
5-20s, new, of '67	113¾
5-20s, new, of '68	113¾
10-40 bonds	109¾
Pacific 6s	104¾
Wells & Fargo Express	81
American Express	61
Adams Express	59¾
United States Express	34¾
Merchants' Union Express	16
Quicksilver	21¾
Canton	60¾
Pacific Mail	91¾
Western Union Telegraph	82¾
New York Central	168¾
Erie	—
Hudson	140
Reading	91¾
Chicago and Alton	149
Chicago and Alton preferred	149
Toledo, W. and Ft. W.	67
Toledo, W. and Ft. W. preferred	77¾
St. Paul	73¾
St. Paul preferred	81¾
Fort Wayne	120¾
Ohio and Mississippi	35
Michigan Central	118
Michigan Southern	93¾
Illinois Central	138
Cleveland and Pittsburg	90¾
Cleveland and Toledo	97¾
Rock Island	131¾
Chicago and N. W.	84¾
Chicago and N. W. preferred	96

The following cotton figures are from the New York shipping list of the 31st ultimo. It will be seen that the compilor differs somewhat with other authorities as to the stocks on hand in 1868:

	1868.	1867.
Total receipts at all the Ports since 1st Sept., as per Table.....bales.	1,735,575	1,861,591
Export to Great Britain	631,537	923,874
" to France	154,440	152,000
" North of Europe	126,143	122,061
" other Europe, etc	36,129	66,487
Total	951,645	1,264,953
Total shipments to Northern ports	678,658	634,360
Stocks on hand	240,897	340,819

Senator Sprague has introduced in Congress a "bill to provide for loaning the public money, and for other purposes," the main object of which appears to be to establish an institution outrivaling the proportions of the United States Bank, and the effect of which would be to place the whole financial machinery of the country under the control of the Government. The prospects of its success, in the present temper of the public mind, may be considered as extremely doubtful.

A meeting of the national banking interest of Boston was held last week, at which resolutions were adopted indicating a disposition to favor an increase of paper currency to the extent of fifty millions, rather than submit to curtailment of the present circulation. A threat of returning to the State banking system is embodied in one of the resolutions. Thus, when the shoe begins to pinch, the Bostonians, who have hitherto been foremost among the advocates for currency transaction, take the back track. As, however, only twenty-five of the forty-six banks of Boston were represented at the meeting—those voting fourteen to nine—this movement cannot justly be considered as a fair expression of opinion of the national banking interest of that city. The *Commercial Bulletin* truly remarks that, "if the currency is increased fifty millions now, it may be increased a hundred millions next year, and the beginning of a contraction will be indefinitely postponed."

The New York *Herald* is after the National Banks, in connection with the question of a redistribution of the currency for the benefit of the West and South, over which Congress continues to sweat and foam. It thinks a squelching of the National Banks would better answer the purpose. We quote:

> The National Banks were created to make a market for Government bonds, and that object was long since attained. The cancellation of the National notes and the issue in their place of additional greenbacks would not impair the National credit, except with the gold gamblers. The great mass of the community prefer the greenback to the other note. Their confidence would offset the speculators' disparagement. The Boston banks are seemingly anxious to disclaim participation in the movement proposed at the meeting a few days since in aid of expansion. The cry that redistribution will curtail capital in New England is aptly met by a correspondent of the *Advertiser*, who says: "The capital of the banks was lent to the Government and the interest-bearing bonds of the United States taken therefor. Those bonds were then deposited as security for the National bank currency with a margin of ten to twenty per cent. If the notes are called in the bonds can be sold for much more than they cost, and there will be a new demand for them made by the new banks, organized in the West and South, to which the circulation withdrawn from Massachusetts will be distributed. The banks of Massachusetts will lose the profits of circulation, but will have more capital to lend to the business community than they had before, as they will have the margin between the amount of circulation and the market value of the bonds now pledged as security for them to lend to individuals, after the sale of the bonds." And the *Post* suggests: "If their circulation is reduced they will get a portion of their bonds from Washington. Could they not be sold, and the proceeds loaned in lieu of the circulation? In fact, would they not bring ten per cent. premium, while they are pledged at Washington at ten per cent. discount? Could not the difference be added to the loan, and thus afford the business community increased facilities?"

Dry goods are dull and holders offer liberal inducements to buyers, while stocks are large and seasonable. Boots and shoes are fairly active and firm, in view of the upward tendency of hides and leather. In provisions there is very little movement. A Cincinnati circular (Phillips') of April 3d says of trade in provisions there:

> The provision market during the week past has dragged somewhat, and most articles have declined, with few exceptions. There is but little disposition to sell freely at the decline. There has been but little speculation, and only a moderate order demand at prices asked; but if these prices could be shaded a little, the demand would have been fair. Future deliveries of bacon are sought for at a shade over cash prices, but not easily obtained. Hog choices still ranges, and fears are entertained that the summer supply of hogs will be light, in which case, with the small stock of meats on hand, all will be wanted, provided prices do not rule too high, for high prices always check consumption to some extent. The market closes very quiet at quotations below: Mess pork—choice city brands are generally held at $32, but a square offer of $31 50 would take some; country held $31@31 25. The feeling for the future on this article is stronger than most others. Rumps are in light supply and demand, and held $25@26, as in quality. Jowls $20@22 per barrel. Lard has a "black eye," and has declined, with a prospect of a further decline; to-day it can be had at 25c for prime kettled; prime steam leaf 17½c; whole hog 17½; head and gut 17@17¾; keg scarce and held 19¾@20c. Bulk meats have changed but little since my last, but in order to effect sales to any extent 1/8c less than quoted prices would have to be accepted. Shoulders, rib, clear rib and rib sides are held at 12½c, 14½, 15¾ and 15¾c. Hams lively, all inactive. Bacon—the demand has been fair for future delivery, but on spot it sells at 13¾, 15¾, 16¾ and 17c, for shoulders, sides, clear rib and clear sides. Sugar cured hams 18@19c; plain 17@17½c.

Cotton Market.

The Liverpool market advanced ¼d. on Tuesday, which was followed by a brisk demand on European account, and sales of about 2,500 bales to exporters at prices varying from 24¼@25¾c for ordinary, 25¾@26¼c for good ordinary, 26½c for strict do., 26¾@27¼c for low middling, and 27¾@28c for middling. The bulk of the cotton sold was good ordinary and low middling. New York as well as Liverpool was active, and closed at 29¼c for uplands. In Liverpool 12¾d for uplands was the closing price. On Wednesday Liverpool was less active, but firm, while New York closed dull at 29c for uplands. The demand here was lighter, and sales did not exceed 900 bales, of which 300 bales low middling at 27¼c was the principal item, smaller lists going at a basis of 27c. In the evening the market was very much stiffened by reported private advices of a further advance of ¼d in Liverpool, which proved, however, to be incorrect, though that market was active at the close, sales being 20,000 bales for the day. On Thursday there was virtually no demand, and it was difficult to effect sales at previous prices, though as high as 27c was realized on low middling. It was reported that Liverpool had declined ⅛d, but this, like the reported advance of the day before, proved to be bogus or short-lived, as the evening dispatch reported a quiet market at 12¾d for uplands. In New York uplands declined to 28¾c, that market laboring under stringency of money and dullness of sterling exchange. On Friday the demand was light, but sellers and buyers were far apart in their views, and sales were restricted to about 600 bales of which 60 strict good ordinary at 26½c, and 116 do. (river cotton and very desirable), at 28¾c, were the principal items. On Saturday Liverpool and New York were both more active, but buyers here were slow to come forward at prices which would suit sellers, and sales were again not over 500 bales, of which 111, low middling at 27c, was the most important feature. To-day there was an enquiry for low cotton for New Orleans and Europe, while low middling and middling were comparatively dull, and sales were again light, including 100 bales strict ordinary at 25¼, 82 do. at 25@25½, 22 do. at 25¾; 17 ordinary at 24c, 22 do. at 24½c, 40, 22 and 41 do. at 25c, 12 strict middling at 29c, 46 good ordinary at 26c, 18 strict good ordinary at 26¼c, 50 low middling at 26¾c, 10 do. at 26½c, 35 do. at 27c, 8 inferior at 20c. Middling was held at 28c against a demand at 27¾@27¾c, but it was hard to realize this figure. The Liverpool statement of Friday shows an increase in India cotton afloat, and no change in the amount of American. This evening's telegram from Liverpool reports a dull market at 12¾@12¾d for uplands, and sales of 8,000 bales. The New York market closed ¼c lower; uplands 28¾c. Our market closed inactive and unquotable.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
MEMPHIS, April 5, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received this week	2,763	
Received previously	227,642—230,405	
		230,452
Exported this week	5,500	
Exported previously	196,409—202,909	
Stock on hand and in transitu		21,543

Receipts since Saturday were 607 bales, viz: 109 per Memphis and Ohio Railroad, 473 per river and 25 per wagon. Exports were 1,384 bales, of which 94 were per Memphis and Ohio Railroad and 1,320 per river, including 900 bales for New Orleans.

Receipts for the week, 2,763 bales, and exports 5,500 bales, against 3,006 bales received and 8,927 exported last week, and 3,595 bales received and 3,520 exported in 1868. Stock, April 5, 1868 was 6,272 bales. Middling was then 30c in New York and Memphis, and 12¼@12¾d in Liverpool.

Our table of comparative receipts to date is as follows:

	1868-9	1867-8
September	2,525	2,364
October	43,651	21,781
November	46,507	46,781
December	40,432	49,809
January	35,468	47,019
February	35,320	53,203
March	20,067	20,754
April 5	1,975	2,767
Total	225,405	244,814

Decrease in stock for the week, 2,737 bales.

Rates of freight on cotton Eastward, $1 per 100 lbs to New York and $1 10 to Boston, all rail; rail and river, 10c lower. Cotton for New Orleans, per river, has been taken at 75c@$1 per bale.

The Liverpool cotton statement, as telegraphed Friday, compares with the statement last week and that of April 3d, 1868, as follows:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
Stock	286,000	256,000	313,000
American	108,000	116,000	127,000
Afloat	450,000	417,000	282,000
American	180,000	160,000	172,000
Week's sales	61,000	83,000	167,000
To speculators	7,000	8,000	14,000
To Exporters	9,000	10,000	49,000

GENERAL MARKET.

ALE, ETC—Agents' prices are as follows: Sand's stock ale per hf bbl, $12; porter per hf bbl, $12; pale cream ale per hf bbl, $11 50; lager beer per hf bbl, $11 50; Scotch ale per dozen bottles, $2 25. On vessels returned $8 per hf bbl, and 25c per doz bottles allowed.

APPLES—In a small way, $7@8 per bbl for good. No choice in market.

BACON—Dull. Choice city cured are held at 17¾@18c for clearsides and 14½c for shoulders, in store, but choice country cured can be had at a fraction lower. City cured shoulders, on consignment, were offered at 13½@14c. Uncanvassed hams, 16½@19¼c; canvased hams, 18@21c, according to cure and quality.

BEESWAX—In request at 33@35 per lb.

BRAN—Receipts light and market firm at the close at $20 per ton for prime, in shipping order, in store, though we heard of a small lot sold at $25. Sales on arrival have been at $23@24 per ton.

BUTTER—Market has been dull and closes without change. Common to prime Western, in tubs, 30@40c.

BEANS—Choice navy scarce and mixed dull at $2 50@3 per bushel.

BAGGING, ETC—No demand and prices nominal. Bagging is offered at 14@16c for light and 22@25c for heavy Kentucky, but some is held out of market under advices from manufacturers. Iron ties nominally 87@7 50 per 100 lbs. Machine rope, 9¼@10c. Baling twine, 19@20c. Second hand gunnies, 15@18c.

COFFEE—Dull and nominal. In a small jobbing way, Rio is generally 20 to 25c and Java 36 to 38c, according to quality.

CORN MEAL—Dull at $3 50@3 60 per bbl for fresh bolted and $3 65@3 75 for kiln dried, in first hands. In a small way prices are $3 75 to $4 per bbl.

CORN—Supply and demand have about corresponded and the market has varied but little. Sales on arrival to-day were 300 sks yellow shelled damaged, at 62½c; 150 sks ear, at 69c; 50 do. at 70c; 131 sks shelled, yellow and of defective quality, at 70½c; 250 sks prime white at 72c; 90 sks do. at 73c; 30 sks do. at 73c. On Saturday 240 sks was sold at 70c and resold at 72½c.

CEMENT—Louisville dull at $2 25@2 75 per bbl, in store.

COTTON SEED—Common seed in demand at oil factories at $11@12 ₱ ton. Holders of fancy seeds sell to planters at $3 to $3 33 per bushel for Peeler, $15 for Moina or 5 bushels at $50; $1 50 for Dunaway, and $5 for Dickson.

CANDLES—Dull at 17 to 18c for star 12 oz, and 24 to 25c for full weights in boxes, half boxes and quarters.

DRIED FRUIT—Steady at 9 to 11c for apples and 11 to 15c for peaches according to size and quality.

EGGS—The market was oversupplied and declined to 20c early in the week and has since been active and closes with an upward tendency, receipts having fallen off.

FLOUR—Grocers' have experienced a better demand but among regular dealers little improvement has been realized. We quote super $5 50@6 per bbl; extra, $6 25@7 25; family brands, $8@10; fancy, $10 50@12 50.

GREASE—In demand at 8 to 10c per lb.

HIDES—In demand, buyers paying 24 to 25c for flint, 21 for dry salted, 18c for green salted and 9½ to 10c for green.

HAY—Market well supplied and easy. We note small sales of prime timothy on levee to-day at $26 per ton. In store it is $28@30 per ton.

LIME—Dull. Cape per bbl, $1 75@2; Alabama and Tennessee, $2@2 25; Ohio river nominal.

LARD — Dull. In bbls and tierces, 19 to 20c; in kegs, 20½ to 21½c; in caddies, 21½ to 22½c, in store.

LIVE STOCK—The Bluff City Stock Yard reports the market active for first class cattle. We quote as follows: First class Western beef cattle, 7@8c gross; 2d do, 6@6c; 3d do. 5@4c; inferior, 2@3c; milch cows, $30@100; work oxen, $75@100 per yoak; hogs, 6@5c, gross; sheep, $3@7 per head. The market for horses and mules for farming purposes is less active. Horses vary in price from $50 to $250. Mules, from $50 to $250 per head.

LEATHER—Market quiet. Oak sole ₱ lb, 42 to 45c; Hemlock sole, 35 to 38c; French calf skins ₱ doz, $50@80; American do., $30@50; linings, per doz., $3 50@12; toppings, $13@15.

MOLASSES—Market quiet at 75 to 90c per gallon for common to choice Louisiana in bbls, and 5@10c higher in hf bbls and kegs. Cuba grocery molasses, 70c.

NAILS—Dull at $4 75 to $4 90 per keg for tenpenny.

OILS—Quiet. Carbon, 40 to 45c per gallon. Linseed, raw, $1 25 to $1 40; do. boiled, $1 30 to $1 50; train, $1 25 to $1 50 barl, $1 75@2; lubricating, 50 to 60; patent aurora, 25c.

ONIONS—Few in market and a shipping demand at $7 per bbl, reported. Held at $7 50 per bbl.

OATS—Receipts excessive and market dull at 65@70c for prime, in shipping order.

PORK—Market dull and unchanged. In store mess is $32 50@33 and rump $27@28 per bbl, but the movement is very slow at these figures. Choice bulk meats are held at 17c for clearsides and 13c for shoulders, but there are inferior descriptions at lower prices. There is little demand for meat of any kind.

POTATOES—No sale for seed varieties and nearly 1,000 bbls have been returned North. A lot of 500 bbls pinkeyes was offered at $1 50 per bbl during the week. Peachblows are dull at $2 25@2 50 per bbl.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC—Collier's white lead, best, per keg, $13 50. Turpentine per gallon, 70 to 80c. Linseed oil per gallon, $1 25@1 50. Patent dryers per lb, 25c. Putty per lb, 8c.

POWDER—Quiet at $6 50 ₱ keg. for rifle

SUGAR—Very little demand and sales slow. Choice open kettle Louisiana is held at 15½@16c but has been sold as low as 15c. We quote asking prices as follows: Common to choice Louisiana, old process, 12¾@16; yellow clarified, 16@17c; white do. C, 18c; soft refined, 16@18c; hard refined, 18½@19c; choice Demarara, 16¾c.

SALT—Market unchanged. We quote small bbls common $2 50@2 75 and large bbls $3 00@3 50. Dairy salt, small bbls, $3 50@3 75 and large $4 50@4 75.

SOAP—We quote German 10c and yellow Erasive, 8 to 8½c ₱ lb.

STARCH—Quiet at 7¾@8c per lb.

TALLOW—In demand, buyers paying 10 to 11c.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged. Highwines nominally 90 to 92c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For Rent.

TO a good tenant, that Comfortable and Conveniently Located Dwelling House, corner of Wellington and Vance streets, recently occupied by Major G. V. Rambaut. Apply to
E. M. APPERSON & CO.,
mar4 238½ Front street.

NAVIGATION.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
Navigation Company
Of the South and West.

THE Office of this Company, for the District of Memphis, and of the Secretary of the Company, Mr. N. S. OTIS, is at No. 47 Madison street. feb11

HARDWARE, &C.

TO MERCHANTS
AND
PLANTERS.

BUY YOUR
Plows, Hoes, Chains,
Hames, Collars, Axes,
AND EVERY KIND OF
Hardware and Iron,
FROM
ALLISON BROTHERS,
270 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
ja12

OFFICIAL.

Notice to Property Owners.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, TENN., March 8, 1869.

GRADES have been established on the following Streets, to-wit:

Second street, from Bayou Gayoso to Bickford street.
Third street, from Bayou Gayoso to Keel's Line.
Fourth street, from Auction street to Keel's Line.
Fifth street, from Auction street to Chelsea.
Sixth street, from Mill street to Chelsea.
Randolph Road, from Johnson's avenue to New Raleigh Road.
Mill street, from Randolph road to Second street.
Greenlaw street, from Randolph road to Bayou Gayoso.
Safferans street, from Randolph road to Keel's Line.
Looney street, from Randolph road to Keel's Line.
Kerr street, from Randolph road to Keel's Line.
Chelsea street, from Randolph road to Second street.
Johnson's avenue, from Bayou Quimby to Mansness street.
Keel street, from Randolph road to Keel's Line.
Jefferson street, from Orleans' to Lauderdale streets.

Profiles of the above streets have been filed in the Mayor's office, and all parties interested are notified to examine them and report any objections they may have thereto to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, within thirty days from this date.
J. H. HUMPHREYS,
City Engineer.
mar9

Ordinance.

Be it ordained, etc., That the premises described in the correspondence of the Sanitary Sergeant of the Metropolitan Police and known as "Rotten Row," owned by Alexander Ferguson and Joseph Chambers, and referred to in the Mayor's message of March 16, 1869, be and is hereby declared a nuisance, and the proper authorities ordered to abate the same, so that any danger of the spread of small-pox, now prevailing in that neighborhood, may be averted.
Approved March 29, 1869.
JOHN W. LEFTWICH, Mayor.
Attest: L. R. RICHARDS, City Register.
mar31

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Fashionable Boot and Shoemakers,
LINKHAUER & BRO., Agents.

THIS well known firm is now located at 231½ Second street, between South Court and Madison, opposite the Stillman Block.

LETTER HEADS, Bill Heads, Account Sales, Dray Receipts, etc., done at No. 9 Jefferson street.

PATENTS.

INVENTOR'S EXCHANGE
AND SOLICITORS.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.

Particular attention paid to the soliciting of patents, as we have the best of artisans in the getting up of Models and Drawings, and also take the greatest pains in preparing Specifications and Claims for the Patent Office.
Particular attention paid to rejected cases and the taking out of Continental, Provincial and English patent rights.

FINLEY'S
MOTH PROOF BEE HIVE,
PATENTED Nov. 6, 1866.

ITS Merits have been tested, during the past ten years, and with Great Success.

J. N. OVERTON'S
NON-SWARMING BEE HIVE,
PATENTED, Nov. 9, 1868.

This Hive commends itself to those who wish a Hive to supply their families with honey for their own use, and do not wish to be troubled with an increase of colonies. It is Complete in Construction, and honey can be removed with ease and no risk of being stung.

MOTH EXCLUDING
EGYPTIAN BEE HIVE
PATENTED Feb. 9, 1869.

This Hive is of recent patent. It has been thoroughly tested, and is Perfect in Ventilation and in Facilitating the bees in their hive labor. Call at our office and see the Bees in the Hive Hard at Work.

H. C. LOCK'S
CORN AND PEA PLANTER,
PATENTED, April 21, 1868.

This Machine Makes the Furrow, Drops the Seed, Rolls it and Covers, requiring one mule and one man to work it, Saving the Labor of Two Men.

FINLEY'S

CHURN DASHER,
PATENTED, March 12, 1867.

This Dasher has been lately Strengthened, and is the Best Churn Dasher now in use. It is cast in iron moulds instead of cut and soldered as previously. State and County rights for sale.

JOHN SPEARS'
BAKE OVEN
—AND—
FRUIT DRYER,

This is all that its name would suggest. All living in the country could dry enough fruit for themselves and for the market, soon paying for the Machine; besides the Great Advantage of one of the Best Bake Ovens.

OHIO HAND LOOM,
PATENTED, Oct. 29, 1867.

This Loom, by the removing of and adjusting a small wheel, called a Cam, will weave Eight Different Kinds of Cloth, besides A SEAMLESS BAG.

ALARM MONEY DRAWER,
PATENTED, Sept. 3, 1867.

With twenty little wooden blocks, making a Combination Lock that none can open save those who set the combination. This Lock has One Hundred and Twenty Combinations.

UTILITY HAME FASTENER,
PATENTED, Dec. 18, 1866.

This is the only Practical Hame Fastener now in use, being Simple, Durable and Secure.

H. KELLEN'S
HAND SPINNING MACHINE,

Being Simple, Easily Worked and Fully Practical in All Respects.

PORTABLE OR HURDLE FENCE
PATENTED, July 10, 1866.

This Fence can be built at No Greater Cost than the old fence, and is Stronger in Every Particular.

HEATH & CO'S
PATENT WELL BORER.

This Instrument, which has been recently patented by J. W. Heath, of Memphis, Tennessee, is certainly the most Complete and Perfect Apparatus for boring Wells, Post-holes, testing for foundations, and general subterraneous prospecting, that has yet been devised. Experiments with this Auger have proved that two men, with a very little experience in the use of it, can bore in ordinary earth from

75 to 150 Feet Per Day.

It will penetrate any obstructions it may meet with except the hardest rock. Recent experiments have enabled us to complete the apparatus for boring in all its appurtenances, including Coupling, Derrick, Windlass, etc. It is now ready for operation, and can be obtained, together with territorial rights to use the same.

The above patented articles are now on exhibition at our office, 22 Jefferson street, where State, County and United States rights on all of the same can be purchased.

JAMES A. CAMERON & CO.,
Inventors and Solicitors,
22 Jefferson street,
feb21 Memphis, Tenn.

INSURANCE.

NO EXPERIMENT!

AN ESTABLISHED FACT!

The Leading Life Company
OF THE WEST.

THE
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Begins the year (January 1st) 1869 with

ASSETS,
3,619,670 67!

Increased over $1,000,000 during the past year, after paying losses by death ($455,650), and Dividends 1865, 1866 and 1867, and purchased Policies (305,980), amounting in sum total to $760,589.

Total losses by death paid since organization of the Company.
$866,250!

Total Return Dividends paid since organization of the Company,
$414,209!

Policies issued during the year 1868,
4,664!

Total number of Policies issued since organization of the Company,
14,330!

Assets and Reserve Secure and Ample for all Contingencies.

Present Annual Income,
$2,500,000!

Our past success is a guarantee for the future. Long lists of reference are easily obtained, but are no real guarantee of SAFETY and SUCCESS. The cheapest Assurance is in tried and experienced Companies.

The higher per cent. of interest West, and our present annual income (over $2,500,000), will appeal largely to those desiring Assurance as an advantage with us in the future of their policies.

Examine Our Plans and Rates before Insuring Elsewhere.

A STRICTLY MUTUAL COMPANY

With the additional security of a paid-up

Guarantee Capital of $100,000

Paying Its Own Dividends.

The most popular and advantageous form and favorable terms for Insurance presented. A loan or credit of one-third (if desired) of the premium given. Surplus distributed on the first of January each year, and dividends paid annually thereafter on the Contribution Plan.

OFFICERS.

D. A. JANUARY, - - - President.
CHAS. H. PECK, - - Vice-President.
WM. T. SELBY, - - - Secretary.
J. S. MILLER, - Assistant Secretary
WM. N. BENTON, - - General Agent.
WM. R. HARVEY, - - - Actuary
HON. ELIZUR WRIGHT, - Consulting Actuary.
WM. M. McPHEETERS, M. D., - Examining Physician.

DIRECTORS.

Oliver Garrison,	Wm. T. Selby,
Samuel Willi,	Nich. Schaffer,
Theodore Lavelle,	William T. Gay,
Chas. H. Peck,	William C. Jamison,
Gen. Thos. L. Price,	R. P. Hanenkamp,
Jules Valle,	L. H. Baker,
Geo. R. Robinson,	D. A. January,
Robert E. Carr,	Wm. J. Lewis,
John P. Thornton,	Wm. O. Carson,
David K. Ferguson,	Jacob Tamm,
	Hon. John Hogan.

J. H. McMAHON. NEWTON S. OTIS

McMAHON & OTIS,
STATE AGENTS
—FOR—
WEST TENNESSEE,
MISSISSIPPI, ARKANSAS
—AND—
NORTH ALABAMA,
43 MADISON STREET,
Memphis, - - - - - Tennessee

J. S. WHITE, M. D.,
W. T. IRWIN, M. D.,
Medical Directors.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, January 1, 1869.

I, G. W. Blackburn, Controller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, located at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies; and I further certify that McMahon & Otis, Agents of said Company, have also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases; wherefore, said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of Insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tenn.
G. W. BLACKBURN,
Comptroller of Tennessee.
By PLUNKETT.

Statement of the Condition of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, on the 1st day of January, 1869.

On the first day of January, 1869, made to the Controller of the State of Tennessee, in compliance with the laws of that State relating to Agents of Insurance Companies of other States doing business in that State.

The name of this Company is the Saint Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

The Amount of Capital Stock is paid up, and is $100,000 00

ASSETS.

Loans secured by Deeds of Trust, first liens of record on Real Estate, principally in city and county of St. Louis, as per schedule annexed	$1,012,281 63	
Loans on Policies in force	1,227,900 26	
Cash on hand, in Bank and Office	91,930 23	
Loans on Personal Security	69,780 91	
Tennessee State Bonds, six per cent	26,000 00	
Coupons on same, due 1st January 1869	780 00	
Virginia State Bonds	30,000 00	
Office Furniture and Iron Safes, at Home Office and Agencies	5,164 29	
Revenue Stamps on hand	977 00	
Deferred Annual, Semi-Annual and Quarterly Premiums due on Policies in force and in transitu from Agents	511,411 73	
Due from Agents, and for first Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	254,689 23	
Accrued Interest	88,866 24	
		$3,619,670 67

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 100,000 00	
Dividends unredeemed	33,450 46	
Interest to reduce Bonds and Notes to present six per cent. value and for taxes unpaid	127,315 00	
Losses adjusted but not yet due and uncalled for	65,000 00	
Reserve for Reinsurance	2,991,512 24	
Surplus	111,792 94	
		$3,619,670 67

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the original now on file in this office.
G. W. BLACKBURN,
mar4 Controller of State.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
—OF THE—
NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Milwaukee, Wisconsin,
On the Thirty-First Day of December, 1868.

THE NAME

Of the Company is the "Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company." The Company being purely Mutual has no capital stock.

THE ASSETS

Of the Company are as follows:

Cash on hand and in Bank	$70,679 27	
In hands of Agents and in transit	11,116 14—8	$81,795 41
Real Estate unincumbered		126,959 61
Bonds owned by the Company, namely—	par value	
U. S. registr'd bonds	$123,500, 5-20s	
U. S. coupon "	700, "	123,500 00
Wisconsin	1,000, 6s.	1,000 00
Accrued Interest		3,304 00— 127,804 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, being first liens on unincumbered Real Estate worth double the amount loaned, including ($24,218 07) Accrued Interest		$1,408,632 28
Debts otherwise secured—Bills receivable secured by Polices		8,227 24
Debts for premiums (new work $226,320 19 ums, unreport'd renewals, 253,434 31— 96) Accrued Interest		479,744 50
Loan notes including ($71,328-96) Accrued Interest	22,042,652 27	
Deferred prem's $247,489 63		
Semi-annu'l and quarterly notes 9,144 85—	256,634 48—	2,290,266 75
All other securities		1,315 80
Total Assets		$4,755,418 57

LIABILITIES.

Amount due to Banks and other creditors	none
Losses adjusted and due	"
Losses adjusted and not due	"
Losses unadjusted	"
Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof	$23,500 00
Dividends of suplus declared and not paid	36,158 16
All other Claims against the Company not exceeding	3,000 00
Total Liabilities	$62,665 16

The greatest amount in any one risk..... $50,000 00
No rule as to the greatest amount in any one city, town, village or block.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss.
COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE, }

Lester Sexton, President, and A. W. Kellogg, Secretary, of the "Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company," of Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company; that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least Two Hundred Thousand Dollars over and above the amount invested in State and United States Stocks and Bonds, or in Bonds and Mortgages of Real Estate, first liens on said property, and worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and that they are the above described officers of the said Company.
LESTER SEXTON, President.
A. W. KELLOGG, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 5th day of February, 1869.
EDWARD ILSLEY, Notary Public.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Jan. 1, 1869.

I, G. W. Blackburn, Controller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, located at Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies; and I further certify that J. S. Chapin, Agent of said Company, has also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases:
Wherefore, said Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of Insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tenn.
G. W. BLACKBURN,
Controller of Tennessee.
By PLUNKETT.

J. S. CHAPIN, General Agent,
36 Union Street,
mar30 Memphis, Tennessee.

Southwestern Department.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

Cash Assets,
1,641,907 53.
Income for 1868,
1,119,708 65.
Dividends Paid to Policy Holders,
331,000 00.
Losses by Death,
358,285 71.
Number of Policies Issued,
14,500.

Policy holders can travel and reside in any part of the United States, at all seasons of the year, by a Special Depos